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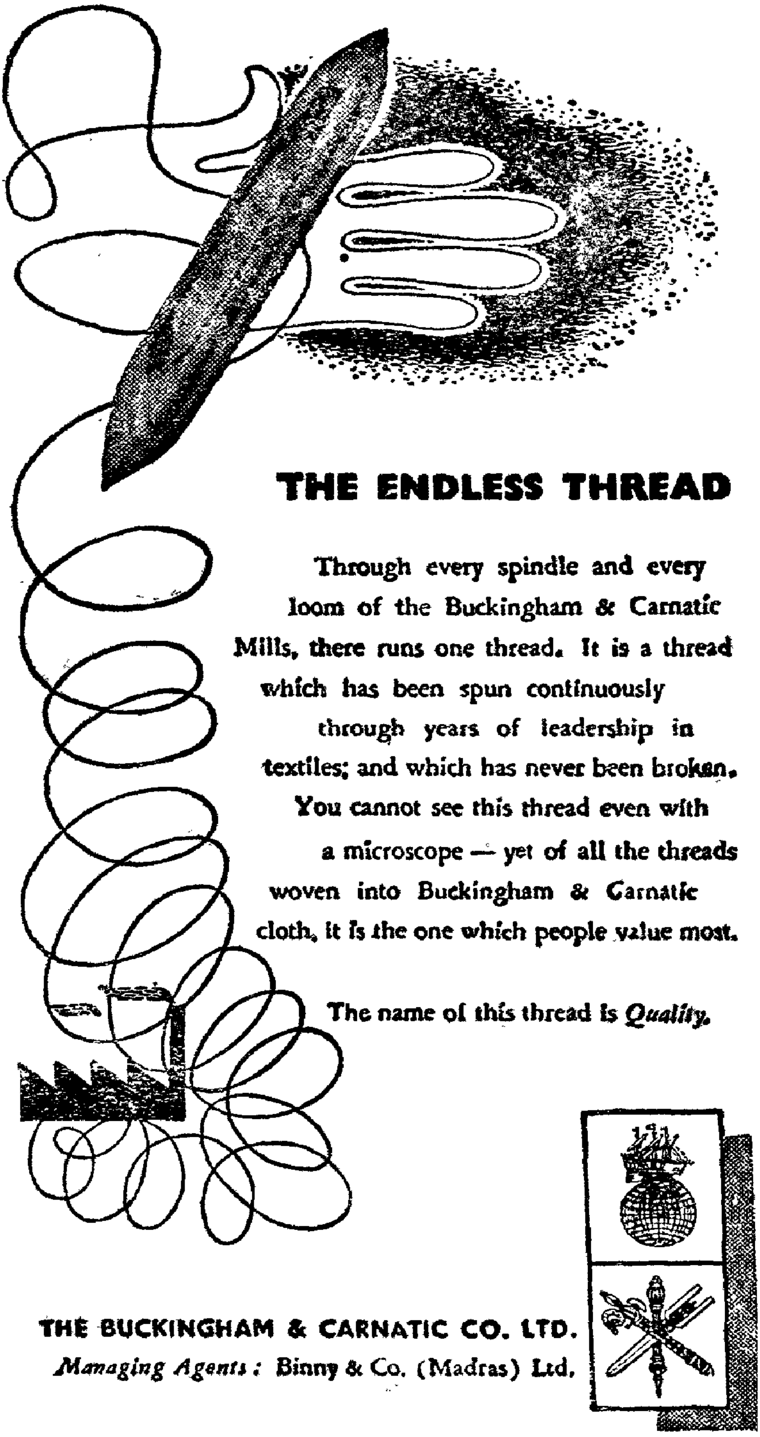
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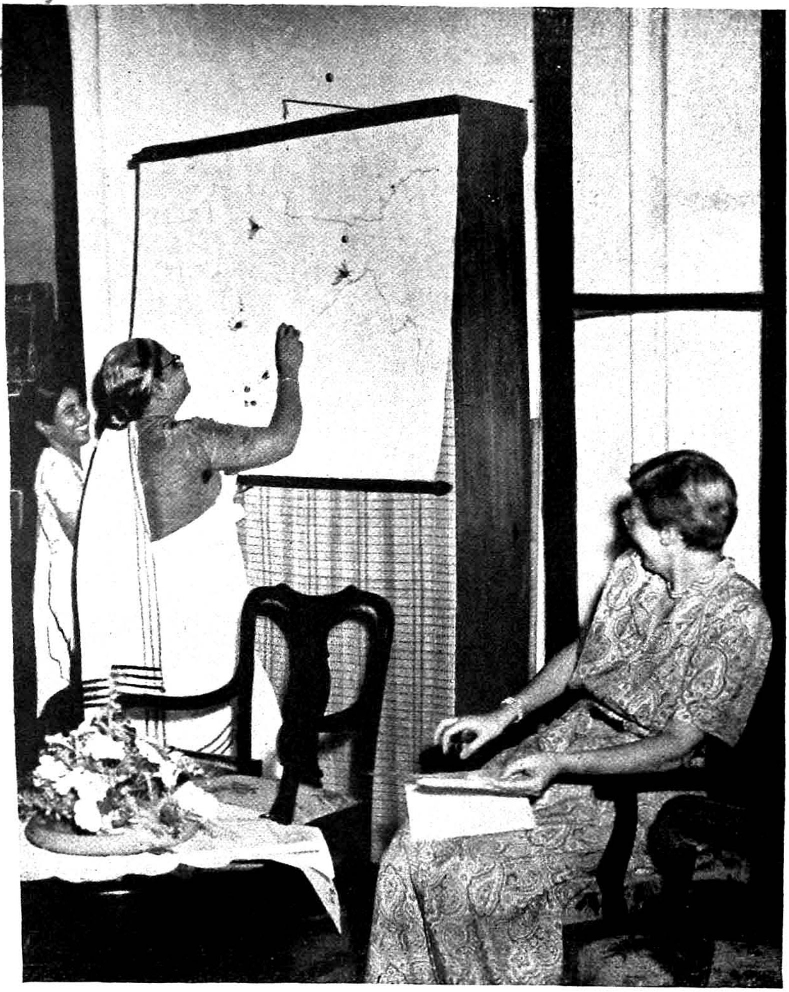

THE "SUNFLOWER MAP"

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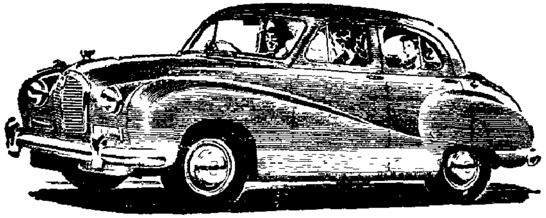

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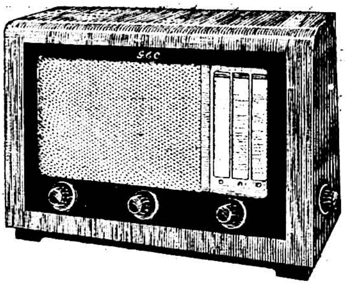

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THE COLLEGE CALENDAR, 1952-53

June	29	...	Staff Retreat led by Deaconess Carol Graham.
July	3	...	College reopened.
"	4	...	Assembly: Welcome to returning and new members of Staff. Students elected officers of the Union.
			Students Hostel meeting: President of College Union explained rules.
"	8	...	Students held hostel meetings for hostel elections.
"	11	...	Elections in Assembly. Staff met advisees.
"	12	...	Dr Naganna Gowd, the Hon. Minister for Agriculture, and Mrs Gowd planted a tree, under the auspices of the Women's Food Council.
"	13	...	College Retreat led by Rev. R. S. Macnicol.
"	16	...	Prof. Daniel Ingall, Head of the Sanskrit Department of Harvard University, spoke to the Philosophy students on a comparison of Indian and Western Philosophies.
			Intercession: Miss Rowe spoke about Intercessory Prayer.
			S. C. M. Freshers' Social.
"	18	...	Assembly: Talk on Social Work by Miss Gnanadickam and Miss Bedford.
			Alumnae Association Executive Committee met.
"	19	...	First meeting of College Union Senate.
			Madras City Alumnae Club met in college: Miss Meera Joseph spoke.
"	23	...	Intercession for 'those who suffer' led by Miss Mason.
"	25	...	Assembly: Miss Meera Joseph spoke about the beginnings of the new constitution (1948–49) and the President read the constitution.
			Practice of College songs.
"	26	...	S. C. M. Area Freshers' Social.
"	27	...	S. C. M. Candle-lighting Service led by Miss Rowe.
"	30	...	Intercession for 'Students' led by Miss Masillamani.
			Philosophy Association meeting: 'The Philosophy of the Tantric Scriptures' Dr T. M. P. Mahadevan.
August	1	...	Assembly: Dr Aiyappan, Director of the Madras Museum, gave a talk with slides: 'A Survey of the Madras Museum.'
"	2	...	A large group of students from Goddard College, Vermont, came to see the college.
"	6	...	Intercession for 'The People of India' led by Miss Wigan, assisted by students.
			Natural Science Association: Talk on 'Sea-shore Vegetation' by Dr M. O. Parthasarathi Iyengar.
			Natural Science Association excursion to Adyar to collect specimens.
"	8	...	Assembly: Welcome to Miss Rachel Philip and farewell to Miss Gnanadickam.
"	9	...	College Union Senate meeting.
			Pastors' Social.
"	13	...	Intercession for 'The Republic of India' led by Miss Thomas.
"	15	...	Independence Day holiday and celebrations.
			S. C. M. School of prayer began.
"	18	...	B. A. Zoology class went to Tambaram to see the exhibition and to the beach to collect specimens.
"	20	...	Intercession for 'Our Alumnae' led by Seevamalar Seevaratnam (College Union President in 1951–52).
			Nominating Committee of Alumnae Association met.
			Philosophy Association: Talk on 'Man and his Environment' by Dr G. D. Boaz.
"	21	...	Half holiday for Convocation.

August	22	...	Holiday for College Day. Alumnae party and meeting. First birthday of Regional Clubs. Chapel led by Miss Gersie Samuel.
,,	27	...	Intercession for 'The Nursery School' led by Miss Oommen. Dress rehearsal of 'A Merchant of Venice' for school children.
,,	29	...	First performance of 'A Merchant of Venice' in Assembly Hall.
,,	30	...	Second ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
September	1	...	Third ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
,,	2	...	Half holiday for Onam.
,,	3	...	Intercession for 'Our College' led by Susan Joseph. W. C. C. Home Science Club organised, with Annie Philip as President. Philosophy Association 'Emotional Conflicts' by Mr A. K. Sumitran.
,,	5	...	Assembly: Mr Victor Koilpillai, editor of the *Guardian* spoke on 'Our Responsibilities in New India.'
,,	8	..	*Lakshmi Devanandan* represented W.C.C. in the A.I.R. Forum on 'The Future of English in India.'
,,	10	...	Sri Krishna Jayanti holiday. Staff expedition to Ikkadu and Poondi Reservoir.
,,	11	...	Examinations began for classes I and III.
,,	12	...	The Hon. Eleanor Plumer, Principal of St Anne's College, Oxford, spoke in the students' Common Room about Oxford.
,,	19	...	College closed.
,,	23	...	The All-India Home Science Conference opened in W. C. C., organized by Miss Pearson.
,,	28	...	Zoology students returned from expedition.
October	8	...	Second term began. Half holiday for students to hear Pandit Nehru's address in Presidency College.
,,	10	...	Assembly: Miss E. Theophilus welcomed.
,,	15	...	Intercession for 'The Sick' led by Miss Dodd.
,,	16	...	S. C. M. campers left for Chingleput.
,,	17	...	Deepavali holiday and celebrations.
,,	21	...	Dr Sosa Philip spoke to the students about T. B. prevention.
,,	22	..	Intercession for 'The Church' led by Miss Edwards.
,,	24	...	United Nations Day. Assembly: Miss Rowe spoke on the development of international co-operation and showed United Nations film-strips.
,,	25	...	College 'At Home'.
,,	27	...	Miss Joan Elliot, former member of Staff, talked to students in the Common Room about life in an English school.
,,	29	...	Intercession: 'U.S.A. Elections' led by Miss Corfield. Two students left for Kurnool for Intercollegiate debates in Telugu.
,,	31	...	Assembly: Impromptu speeches by 8 students, followed by general advice by Miss Joan Elliot.
November	1	...	Madras Alumnae Club gathering. Unveiling of Miss Elizabeth George's photograph by Miss Mason. Discussion panel on 'the underprivileged and ourselves'.
,,	5	...	Intercession for 'Sunday Schools' led by Miss E. Theophilus. Natural Science Association: Report of excursion to Krusadai Islands.
,,	12	...	Intercession: 'The World'—led by Miss Rowe.
,,	14	...	Film show in Assembly. Language Association Plays in Tamil, Malayalam, Hindi and Telugu.
,,	15	...	Indian Dinner.
,,	16	...	Rev Robert Latham, Education officer of the L.M.S., met S.C.M. members and others in the Common Room to talk about questions to be discussed at the Kottayam Conference.

November	18	...	W.C.C. students acted 'Becky Sharp' in Engineering College Dramatic competition, and were awarded First place.
"	19	...	Intercession led by Miss Pearson: 'Food or Famine'.
"	21	...	Assembly: College Union meeting. Tamil Association went to Annamalai University, Chidambaram, for excursion.
"	26	...	Intercession led by Miss Bedford: 'Social Work Conferences'.
"	27	...	American Thanksgiving Day service in our chapel.
December	2	...	Selection Examinations ended.
"	3	...	Intercession for World Conference of Christian Youth at Kottayam led by Miss E. Theophilus. Staff Christmas party to students.
"	5	...	Assembly: Mr Joe Haffer, General Secrĕtary of International Conference of Social Work, and Miss Ruth Williams spoke about the organization of the coming conference.
"	6	...	Sunday School party.
"	7	...	Nativity Scenes in Assembly Hall.
"	10	...	Examinations began for classes I and III. Servants' party. S.C.M. carol service.
"	12	...	Last day of term for class II.
"	13	...	Madras Alumnae Club met. Miss E. Theophilus spoke about Oxford.
"	14	...	Rev A. A. Pylee of the Mar Thoma Church took a special chapel service in commemoration of the 19-hundredth anniversary of the coming of the Apostle Thomas to India.
"	18	...	Last day of second term.
January	8	...	College reopened.
"	9	...	Assembly: Miss Brockway spoke on the history of Women's Education in India.
"	10	...	Intercollegiate Philosophy Conference met in W.C.C.
"	14	...	Pongal holiday.
"	16	...	Assembly: Group discussion on Manual Labour.
"	20	...	British Council film show for Nutrition class and others.
"	23	...	Assembly: Mr Rifal Habbab, U. N. Refugees Welfare and Work Agency worker for Arab refugees in Palestine, spoke.
"	24	...	W.C.C. won finals in Inter-divisional net-ball match of Madras University and relay team broke the record in Madras State Olympics.
"	26	...	Republic Day holiday and celebrations. Party for Nursery School children.
"	27	...	Fourteen students began a 5-day training course for University students in Social Education methods.
"	30	...	Assembly: An M.R.A. team gave a programme.
"	31	...	Madras Alumnae Club met in W.C.C.
February	3	...	Diplomas given to 14 of our students who completed the course in Adult Education sponsored by the Department of Education.
"	4	...	Ceylon Independence Day.
"	6	...	Assembly: Nominations for President of College Union and election of Secretary.
"	7	...	Party at W.C.C. for Staff of the six women's colleges in Madras, and the women staff of the co-educational colleges, to meet Mrs Mildred McAfee Horton—under the auspices of the U.S.I.S.
"	11	...	Biennial conference of Federation of University women met in W.C.C.
"	13	...	College elections. President—Rajakaruna Kanaganayagampillai.
"	14	...	Intercollegiate Women's Sports day. Miss Mason took the salute. W.C.C. won championship cup for major games and shield for track events.
"	17	...	Alumnae Association Executive meeting.

February	18	...	Goschen Oratorical Contest in W.C.C. Subject: Manual labour should be an integral part of Indian education. Winners: Vasantha Devi—Class I (1st), Gita Nair—Class I (2nd).
,,	20	...	Assembly: Election—Chief Justice: Ayesha Ahmed.
,,	21	...	Madras Alumnae Club organized Tea and Film show at college.
,,	25	...	Intercessions for 'students leaving College' led by Miss Oommen.
,,	28	...	S.C.M. Religious Drama Festival held in the College. Farewell to outgoing students.
March	2	...	College sports.
,,	3	...	Final meeting of College Union with reports. Language prizes awarded. Farewells to staff.
,,	4	...	Staff party to class IV, followed by initiation into the Alumnae Association.
,,	7	...	Hostel Day.
,,	8	...	S. C. M. Service. Susan Joseph preached.
,,	9	...	Revision holiday for classes I and III. Staff *versus* Class IV baseball match. Winners—Class IV. Class IV party to staff.
,,	10	...	Examinations start for classes I and III.
,,	14	...	University Teachers' Association conference met in college.
,,	18	...	College closed.
,,	20	...	University examinations began.
,,	26	...	Meeting of Alumnae Association Executive Committee. Miss Elsie Theophilus appointed Secretary.

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ED.—If any friend of W.C.C. who has no business concern to advertise, wishes to help the College in a small way and yet remain anonymous, here is a way of doing it. The rates vary from Rs. 5 to 50.

EDITORIAL

THE past year has been a quiet one, filled with silent, fruitful, constructive, satisfying work. Alumnae of the College will rejoice to hear that W. C. C. is expanding its field of useful activity. The new year beginning in June 1953, will see B. Sc. courses in Chemistry and Physics started for the first time in our college. We have no doubt but that the old students of the college, by their goodwill and prayers, will do all in their power to make this venture a success. It gives us great joy and pride to record the fact that, for nearly thirty years now, our college has played a vital role in the lives of the women of South India. The time has now come for the old students scattered all over the world to recognise their responsibilities towards College, their spiritual mother, by helping her to enlarge her sphere of benign and ennobling influence in the life of the community by all the means at their command, by enthusiastic sympathy and understanding, co-operation, personal service and gifts of money.

During this last year we have had many interesting, distinguished visitors staying with us in college—erudite scholars, travellers from distant countries and old friends. To mention only a few of them—Mr. Christy, Principal of Jesus College, Oxford, with his wife and daughter; Mrs. McAfee Horton, the ex-President of Wellesley College, Miss Joan Elliot who was on the staff of our college, and Madame Obre from Indo-China. We have always been proud of this feature of our college life, for nothing so makes for genuine internationalism as well as a really liberal education, both for students and teachers as a free, honest, happy exchange of ideas between people of different countries, having for their background different civilisations, different traditions and different attitudes to life.

We are looking forward to welcoming back in our midst, Miss Gnanadickam and Miss Moore who have been studying and holidaying in England. We are hoping they will bring us first-hand news of the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II, for we are all, young and old, interested in her. Her youth and beauty, and her courage in bearing the burdens of her elevated and exacting position have already made her a romantic figure in the eyes of the watching world. We wish her well and would end this with sincere good wishes for a glorious new Elizabethan Age!

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A MESSAGE FROM THE PRINCIPAL

THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN COLLEGE;
April 17, 1953.

DEAR ALUMNAE,

The last remnants of the class of 1953, at the tail ends of practical examinations, are lingering on in College, reluctant to make the break that seems so final. Now they *are* the College, when next they come back, in August at Convocation time, they will be welcomed with much rejoicing, but there will be a difference. Something that belongs to these under-graduate days goes with them, forever a part of them, but never to be quite recaptured in the same way. You all know the feeling. But the College remains, and they and you are still truly a part of it, of the College in the world, Lighted to Lighten.

The last Alumnae Day was so happy and successful that we hope still more will come next August. You will probably be surprised to find foundations being laid for another building at the south end of the Science building, a new Home Science block. We are opening new B.Sc. Degree courses in Chemistry and Physics in the laboratories originally planned for them, and the Nutrition department which has been established in the Chemistry labs since 1942 and needs arrangements better adapted to its particular needs, will be moved out. The first plan is for a building just large enough to provide for the existing work, in teaching, research and extension. But new developments in Home Science are sure to take place in this University and we greatly wish that our College, which has done gallant pioneering work in Nutrition, should be ready for those developments when the time comes. More laboratories will be needed, for example, for training in Institutional Management, catering for hospitals, hostels, industrial canteens. Such training is urgently needed for India and requests for suitable candidates to fill such posts come to us frequently. Plans have been drawn for these future needs too, but unless gifts of money for further building are received we shall have to stop with the smaller plan. When Miss McDougall and Miss Coon planned in the Twenties for our science building they planned wisely for the future and we are now fulfilling their hopes and using the laboratories then built for Physics and Chemistry. It is wise economy to build for the future.

You will also see when you come the new and very good photograph of Miss George that now hangs in Doveton House with those of Miss McDougall and Miss Rivett. It was unveiled in the presence of the Madras Alumnae Club and present seniors on November 1st. The photograph of Miss McDougall, given by the class of 1925 when the Science Building was opened, has been brought over from upstairs in the Science Building, and now our three first Principals look down upon us with their blessing where every one passes every day.

Warmest greetings and best wishes to you all, and our hopes that we may meet many of you in August.

Yours affectionately,

ELEANOR MASON.

With the compliments of a member of the Alumnae Association.

Return from India

I was sad to be leaving India. As we waited for a short time on Ahmedabad aerodrome I looked affectionately at the little crowd of onlookers huddled together, staring silently. How many little crowds had I seen in the last three months, apparently with nothing else to do but squat and stare—men, women, boys, girls, their faces expressing frank interest, unobtrusive curiosity, unselfconscious patience. And now I was going back to Europe, where there is little time for staring, or for aloof interest in other people's affairs; where everyone seems to be in a hurry and people only stop to take notice in order to interfere, to comment or suggest. I smiled at the young boy nearest to me and in my heart I blessed the little crowd and with them the patient millions of India's villages, who have, alas, too much time on their hands, but who remind us that there is a way of living which is not all rush and bustle. To them I said good-bye as I stepped on to the plane, which a few minutes later roared to the take-off and soared Westwards.

But sad as I was to say good-bye to India I was excited at the prospect of a fascinating journey home and I was determined to get all I could out of that. Karachi was a surprise: for one of the most important airports of the world, and the capital of a new State, it was unexpectedly small and unimposing. But the Pakistanis are building it up with energy and in twenty years' time it will no doubt look very different. I flew by night on a Quantas plane, nine hours non-stop to Beirut, landing there at 4-0 a.m. and a few hours later took a seat in a car going over the Lebanon to Damascus. The city of Naaman is a miracle among cities. 'Abana and Pharpar, rivers of Damascus,' cause the desert to blossom as the rose. Where the numerous channels flow there vegetation and trees flourish, but where the water stops the desert immediately takes charge and the city is encircled by golden brown sandy hills, brilliant and warm against the blue sky. I fell in love with the city and was fascinated by the flat-topped houses built into the side of the rock, the bazaars, and above all the beautiful mosque. It is one of the oldest and loveliest in the Islamic world, and contains a font from the Christian Church which once stood on the same site, and some stones from the Jewish synagogue which was there before the Church—one doubtless in which Paul began to plead passionately for the religion he had so recently spurned. The Straight Street in which he first saw the light after his three days' blindness is being excavated. Its present level is several feet above that of the first century. But pillars and blocks of Roman times, recently raised to the surface, must be the very ones Paul saw as he emerged from darkness and walked into the sunlight.

The drive back to Beirut across the snow-covered Lebanon, with snow-covered Hermon heaving itself up to the South, was unforgettably lovely. From Beirut I flew in thick cloud to Istanbul where the great American Clipper landed in darkness and driving rain with the astonishing exactness of a homing pigeon.

Istanbul is in Europe, and I felt the difference at once. But to Westerners it seems Eastern and it is indeed a meeting-place of East and West. The Bosphorus is crowded with ships of every nation, and many languages must be heard on the busy quays. It is also a meeting-place of past and future, where buildings surviving from the days of the Roman Emperors Constantine and Justinian, jostle Islamic palaces and mosques of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and modern industrial buildings and museums which owe their existence to the vigorous influence of Kemal Pasha. Its historic importance is equalled by few European cities: for centuries it was the bulwark of Eastern Europe against opposing Moslem armies, and its fall brought Islam into the Balkans, with incalculable results for the whole history of the Continent. Kemal did little to encourage religion, but the beautiful silent mosques breathe an atmosphere of quiet devotion to-day, as they have done for the last four hundred years. The market, still busy under the ancient vaulted roof built by the Romans, is even more fascinating than that of Damascus: the alleys are narrower, the stalls more crowded and the wares, I think, more varied. It was tantalising to be an Englishwoman trying to see three famous cities on the limited sum of £25!

From Istanbul I flew across the Ægean on a perfect day—blue sky above, blue sea below and a snowy Olympus far away in the distance. At Athens, we caught a glimpse of the Parthenon as we glided down to land. And

from there, on to Rome, where one could compare the walls and ruins of the ancient city with those of Constantinople called 'New Rome'. And three days later a Comet brought me back to London—an experience in itself, travelling at 465 miles per hour at a height of 38,000 feet, well above the thick clouds in bright sunshine, and for part of the time with a marvellous view of the whole range of snowy Alpine peaks rising above the clouds. London Airport was cold, grey, damp and cloudy: it was weeks before I got used to the grey skies, and I still long often for the clear atmosphere and sunshine of the East.

MISS JOAN ELLIOT.

The Spell of Oxford

'The Spell of Oxford' is the title of one of the picture-books on Oxford. Yes, Oxford does cast a spell even on a casual visitor, and I do not exaggerate when I say I was spell-bound by the charms of Oxford during my nine months' stay as a 'Recognised Student' of the University. 'How long did you stay in Oxford? What degree did you get? Did you submit a thesis for a doctorate? What course did you take?' These are the questions put to me again and again, by friends as well as strangers, and the answers are not simple. In Oxford one finds different categories of students—undergraduates who work for an Honours degree in any of the subjects offered by the University, English, History, Botany, Music, Philosophy, and so on; graduates who either take up another subject like Theology or work for a research degree; graduates of other universities who are only undergraduates in Oxford, and who either work for a research degree or take the regular Honours course in any of the subjects offered. But there is a special group of students called 'recognised students' who do not work for a Degree, but spend a year or less as matriculated members of the university, entitled to the use of its libraries, to attend the regular lectures, and if they so desire, to follow a specially planned course, in one particular subject, working under tutors specially qualified in these subjects. They can have a full share in the life at Oxford, both scholastic and social. I had the privilege to belong to the last category and got far more out of my short stay in Oxford than I would have if I had decided to work for a degree. Life in Oxford University is not merely intellectual, and it is a fallacy to think only of the degrees it confers. The richness, depth and variety of university life in Oxford is something which cannot be discussed in theory but has to be experienced for one to know what it is.

The libraries in Oxford are a pleasure to visit as well as work in. They are a source of inspiration to study for the distracted student and a mine of knowledge for lovers of learning. The buildings in Oxford illustrate the ecclesiastical history of the place and the development of English architecture through the centuries. The bells of Oxford, especially when they summon its inhabitants to worship, remind them of the religious foundation of this great home of learning. I often wondered, when I heard the chiming of the bells, why Elizabeth Goudge did not call her novel on Oxford 'A City of Bells' but it is equally true that it is a city of 'Towers in the Mist'.

ELSIE THEOPHILUS.
(1939—'41)

Ethiopia through the Eyes of an Alumna

Miss K. R. Padmabai has asked me whether I could write about my life in Ethiopia, life in general and the life and position of the Indian teachers in Ethiopia. Unfortunately my knowledge of Ethiopian life is very meagre and I do not know more than ten or twelve Indian teachers in Ethiopia, when there are over a hundred of them here. So I dare not generalize about Ethiopia. Besides teachers, there are other Indians, as merchants, carpenters, tailors, barbers, etc., in Ethiopia.

As you all know, Ethiopia is a high plateau surrounded by desert areas and as such was isolated from the rest of the world for hundreds of years, though she had contacts with Egypt, Palestine and Arabia, in the earlier days.

Ethiopia was divided into several small kingdoms which were ruled by various independent Races corresponding to our Rajas, till about a hundred years ago. Communications and transport were difficult owing to the hilly nature of the country and heavy rains.

Now, of course, things are changed, with the advent of air travel, and Ethiopia has realized that isolation is no longer possible. The different parts of Ethiopia are also being drawn closer towards each other.

There are over thirty languages in Ethiopia, but only Amharic the language of the Amharas, who have become the ruling class, has a script and that is the official language of the country. Geez, the church language, was the old language of the Amhara Christians and has the same alphabet as that of Amharic. According to tradition, Geez is the language of the Agaz, an Arab tribe. The other languages are also now using the same script.

The Gallas which form the majority of the population invaded Ethiopia in the sixteenth century from the south and settled in it. But they were conquered by the Amharas in the later wars. According to local legends, they are supposed to have come from Gali (Ceylon) via Madagascar. Whether this legend is true or not is a point for research. However, in the Galla language, 'Mana' means, 'House' as in Canarese and 'Muri' means 'to cut' as in Tamil and Malayalam. They used to worship and feed snakes and believe in omens and horoscopes, in the old days. In appearance they resemble us, South Indians, except for their curly hair.

Most of the Ethiopian Christians belong to the Coptic Orthodox Church, which till recently was under the Egyptian Church, though independent now. The conversion of Amharas to Christianity dates back to the fourth century. There are many Jewish practices in the Ethiopian Church and so perhaps there is truth in their belief that their kings are descendants of King Solomon. They circumcise, they do not eat the meat of any animal that does not chew the cud or has cloven hooves and they refuse access to the church to those who have 'sinned' the preceding day. Each church has an ark with its tables of stone and at the festival of John the Baptist, a few days after Christmas, the ark is taken out of the church in a procession. The churches are divided into three sections, the Holy of Holies where only the priests stand and which is never seen by others, the next place where the 'pure' members stand and outside the church fence or wall where the 'impure' members stand.

The Ethiopian calendar follows that of the mother church, namely the Egyptian Church. This year is 1945 for them, and the year commences at about the middle of September. The year is divided into twelve months of thirty days each and the remaining five days are called Pagumen and not counted as a month. The years are named after the four Evangelists, Mathewos, Markos, Lukas and Yohannis and Yohannis is the leap year always, when Pagumen has six days.

The Ethiopian main dish is a kind of bread made from 'teff' powder. Teff is a kind of tiny millet. The powder mixed with water and kept for two to four days gets leavened and then is made into dosai-like things called 'Injera'. Injeras are much bigger than our dosaie and though sour, taste quite different. They are eaten with meat or vegetable curry, called 'wath'. They use plenty of red chillies and the wath is too hot even for us, Indians. Raw beef is highly relished and is one of the main items on festival days. Honey is abun-

dant and 'tej', made from it and 'tella', a kind of beer, are national drinks and even children drink them.

The Ethiopian women wear long frocks now. According to J. Theodore Bent, who visited Ethiopia in 1893, the women then, used to wear embroidered drawers and an embroidered long shirt. The women ride mules just as men do and the old costume must have suited their life better. Usually, the men wear the western dress, though their national costume is something like riding breeches, a long sleeved shirt and a loosely woven cotton shawl, called a 'shamma', over it. Shammas are woven by hand in Ethiopia and both men and women use them as shawls outdoors.

The Emperor of Ethiopia launched a system of free education for his country after the second world war. Foreigners were invited and now there are British, American, Canadian, Swedish, Egyptian, Sudani and Indian teachers in the Ministry of Education's service. The first batch of Indian teachers came six years ago and new ones have been coming every year, since.

The first nine years of study come under the elementary section and the next three years under the secondary section. The children start learning English from the second class, so that after four or five years they can study all subjects in English, as Amharic text books are still not ready. Most of the Indian teachers are graduates and some have done post-graduate work as well. But here, most of us are teaching in Elementary Schools. Thus Ethiopian children are more fortunate than our children in getting graduates to teach them in the elementary classes.

Ethiopia is divided into twelve provinces and each province has an Ethiopian Provincial Director who controls all the schools in the province. Once the Director-General at Addis Ababa, appoints foreign teachers to the different provinces, they have very little to do with him.

There is an Educational Tax in the country by means of which funds are raised for the free education scheme. In our school, even exercise books were issued free to the students, till this year. His Imperial Majesty is so much interested in educating the people of Ethiopia that he spends large amounts from his own purse for this cause. In big centres where there are boarding schools, boarding and lodging are free and His Majesty gives surprise visits to the dining-rooms as well as the classes.

We came to Ethiopia a year ago. My husband was posted as the Director of the Government School, Dembi Dollo. I was appointed as a teacher in the same school, this year. This is not a full Elementary School yet. The seventh class was started this year. The teaching work is the same as in our schools. The students are admitted throughout the year and most of the students absent themselves at regular intervals, so that the children are of different standards, in the same class.

Dembi Dollo is on the western border of Ethiopia. We have no road connecting us to Addis Ababa, the capital city. The road which connects us to the capital of the province is in existence only for three months in an year, even when it is very little used. So, we are very much isolated from the rest of the country. But there are planes from Addis Ababa to this town.

The nearest town to us is Gambeila, which is a river port owned by the British, on the river Barro, which flows into the River Nile. As we went down to Gambeila, we were pleasantly surprised to find some tamarind trees on the bank of a small river. On reaching Gambeila, which looked just like a small town in Tamilnad, we found dry drumstick fruits hanging down. The people were surprised to hear that they were edible. We told some of them how to cook them. As we went to bathe in the Barro river, which abounds in crocodiles and hippopotamus, we saw a lone palm tree on the other bank, which looked so typically South Indian that we felt quite at home in Gambeila. Brinjal and ladies-fingers were cultivated on the river bank and we wished very much that we were posted in Gambeila.

There are a few foreign merchants, who have married Ethiopians and settled down here. In Addis Ababa you meet people from almost all the different countries of Europe, and there are separate private schools for these foreigners' children. In Diredawa and Addis Ababa, where there are many Indian merchants, we have Gujarathi schools. The Greeks in our town have a school and a Greek teacher. My daughter, Mary, is studying in that school and what she studies is Greek to us.

Some Indian teachers are posted to places, which have no post offices and which can be reached only on mule—back. Amongst the foreigners, only Indians are sent to such nooks and the Europeans are paid double our salaries. Dembi Dollo has a post office, and a Mission Hospital with a good American surgeon in charge of it. There are two schools run by the Mission, one for the ordinary children, and one for the Blind. On Sundays we meet together for the evening Service in English, which fellowship we greatly enjoy.

It may interest you to hear that an adventurous Gujarathi carpenter left his home and as fate carried him here, settled down in this place, forty years ago. He is a Muslim now, but his name is still Vallabh Das. He has many Ethiopian wives and children and has turned into a farmer and owner of coffee estates. Mr. Nair, who was a teacher here, from '47 to '49, was quite cut off from India for months together, as the air service between this and Addis Ababa had not started then. The death of Gandhiji reached him very late. He ran to Vallabhji and with tear-filled eyes told him 'Our Gandhiji was murdered.' Vallabhji opened his eyes wide and asked, 'Who was Gandhiji?' Though he doesn't mean to return home, he is still a part of India for us.

Dembi Dollo is a place which can inspire poets and painters to burst out in joyful expressions. Let us hope, that as the people of this place become educated, beautiful pieces of art will be created here, cheering many hearts!

ELIZABETH JACOB *Nee* MANI.
(1936-38)

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Jottings from Sydney

According to the calendar our summer is just over, and it has been almost the coolest summer for a hundred years. It has rained on forty-three out of the ninety days, and in this City of the so-called Sunny South, the average daily sunshine has been six and a half hours! There are groans from the ice-cream vendors, for their sales have fallen by 50 per cent, and only for three weeks was the temperature suitable for ice-cream trading. However, our crops have benefited and the wheat which was estimated at forty-four million bushels is actually fifty-five million bushels.

Floods have devastated our river-flats in this State, New South Wales, and in Queensland, not floods caused by tidal waves as in England and Holland, but floods coming from inland. Food is being dropped by air over the stranded town-ships (our name for villages), and fodder for the cattle and sheep which are still isolated and not drowned, as thousands have been, in the terrifying flood-waters.

Our new postage-stamps have the caption 'Produce Food'—and show pictures of wheat and dairy farms. The daily papers continually urge Australians and the immigrants we call 'New Australians', to 'Go on the land' and help increase food for other countries as well as for our own needs. The scientists are always trying to aid in this direction by conquering our many enemies, for with all its vagaries our climate does seem to encourage all the pests, insects and weeds, introduced by chance or design from all over the world. The floods in the North have washed across the countryside the water-hyacinth from pools and the edges of rivers. In Bengal I used to be told that this beautiful but dreaded weed had come in from Australia! I am not sure that that is true. Australia did deliberately import, from Africa I think, for cattle fodder, a grass called paspalam. It is now growing vigorously along suburban foot-paths and in gardens where it is a menace to clothes, on which it leaves a horrible black stain. There are no wandering cows to devour it, and mowing machines, even electrically driven ones, are not able to cope with it. And so Nature goes on her way and we may well be more successful alternately in co-operating with her or combating her, as the case requires. To-day's newspapers, however, record a real conquest, in one of our River Projects. This is designed to harness the waters of the Snowy River, for irrigation and the generation of electric power, *as well as for protection against floods.* Five thousand feet high in the Australian Alps, the River today will be wholly diverted through a six-hundred foot tunnel. This brings to completion the first great section of the scheme. *Norwegians, with their skill in engineering* under snowy conditions, are the contractors. There is at least one Indian whom I have met, studying the project on the spot.

The Editor has asked for a picture of my life. And here I am on this second day of our official autumn, in my house set in a garden where the growth is amazing. In this crazy weather, some flowers mistake the season, and spring blooms quite wrongly appear. In Gordon we are quite delightfully remote from the hurly-burly of the actual city.

My sister and I are in the old family home. Our youngest sister and her husband share a part of the house, arranged as a flat. They are, at present, having a year abroad. Both these sisters have as their chief outside interest, the Children's Library and Craft Movement which has its thirty Leisure-time Centres scattered through the metropolitan area and the State. A brother and a sister, both doctors, have their homes a few miles distant. On Saturday it was this sister's birth-day. A four-year-old great-nephew asked her why there were no candles on her birthday-cake! When she explained that it was too small to hold the candles, since about a hundred would be needed, he looked just a little sceptical, but approved of the taste of the cake with 'icing on all sides', as he put it!

I have just had a week sitting on the Australia-New Zealand Committee of the London Missionary Society. It is the Committee of the London Board responsible for the Society's work in Papua, as well as for Home Administration. Some of you met, during their furlough, the Rev. Satya Joseph and Mrs. Joseph, the missionaries of the Church of South India in this part of our Australian Commonwealth, Papua. We have been greatly favoured recently, by having here, the Deputy Moderator of the Church of South India, the Rt. Rev. H. Sumitra, Bishop in Rayalaseema. He came for consultations with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph and their colleagues in

regard to the future share of the C.S.I. in the work of the Church in Papua. Bishop Sumitra, as he passed through Australia, was a most delightful ambassador from India. His photograph appeared constantly in our papers; he spoke frequently over the air, and at conferences and to groups of various kinds, and has left behind many who will remember him for his graciousness and for his challenging words.

It is a great satisfaction to me to discover how inter-related are my interests in India and the Pacific. At present a great deal is being done by the South Pacific Commission to produce, and make easily available, literature for the various and very varied communities, some of which are just becoming literate. At so many points the commission has found it useful to know where India, the C. L. S. in Madras, for instance, can help. One morning last week the Literature Officer of the Commission and I dreamed dreams of the colour-printing facilities South India now possesses making possible coloured illustrations in books for the Islands, and as we dreamed we had, spread around us, in our lounge, beautiful examples of pictures produced by the C. L. S. and its associated presses.

The Australian delegates who attended one or more of the many Conferences to which India was host, before and after Christmas, are now returning. To say that India fascinated them is to express mildly the fact that what they saw and heard makes them feel how much more they want to know. One of them who was particularly appreciative of the gracious welcome he received at Women's Christian College told me of his joy in sharing in a morning chapel service. Then he said, "I thought how much you must be in their worship every day, 'in the Spirit'. I know they all think of you as being in a real sense there, with them, not just as a photograph on the wall". I liked that suggestion, which is just another way of saying that I never feel as if I have really left India, so near do the excellent letters of Staff and former students make me seem, as I follow the college, month by month, on its ever-developing course. All who read this will appreciate these words from this particular friend, "One place that appealed to me specially was the Common Room with the interesting murals and the swing and all the unusual little pictures and treasures (like the old Travancore box). Somehow these interesting things tell the story best—apart from people. But another thing that struck me was the fact that here was a real University in miniature, with people in various fields, making a true fellowship of the mind. I imagine you have conquered half the problem of over-specialisation by making a family of differing people, all within the common life in this way."

One who represented the University of Sydney at the Social Workers' Conference in Madras was specially happy to stay in College. We have talked over the telephone, but on Saturday we are having 'a field day' together when she is going to tell me more of her wonderful experiences. Several other such chats with other people are pending.

The Sunflower is always a great joy. All power to its Editor and her Editorial Board!

ELEANOR RIVETT.
(Principal from 1938–47)

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A Challenge to Serve Independent India

MY DEAR FELLOW-ALUMNAE,

K. R. Padma writes to me saying that the Sunflower Committee wishes that I should write an article on my year in England, with special reference to William Temple College. May I take it for granted that all the readers of the Sunflower know something about this college from Miss Hunt's article in the last number? Mrs Huggins, the Treasurer of our Associate Board in America, in her last letter to me says, 'Miss Margaret Hunt's letter in the Sunflower gives much information about William Temple College. So now I have a little idea of the conditions under which you are living and studying'. If you have not read Miss Hunt's article, will you please do so now, for I do not wish to repeat what she has written.

I certainly enjoy the peaceful atmosphere of this small college family. There is much time for reading books on theological and social subjects, reflecting, and discussing with experienced men and women who are taking a leading part in the life of Britain, which is a Welfare State as you know. Last week-end there was held in this college a conference of Personnel Managers of factories, from England, Scotland and Wales, who were deeply interested in the Biblical solution to some of the moral problems faced in the industrial life of the country. The subject discussed was 'Work and Reward'.

A few days ago we visited a home for old people, and I was very much impressed by the way the aged were looked after and provided for. Yes, the Welfare State takes care of every citizen from the cradle to the grave. But then every citizen of the country contributes his or her share in the form of money and service. Last week as I was speaking at a Grammar School, the words of our College Song 'Service for India is our aim' presented me with a fresh and forceful challenge. What are we as the alumnae of our dear college, doing to serve our country, where millions with adult franchise and forming the largest electorate in the world, are illiterate? The other day when a friend of mine saw one or two children on a bus during school hours, she remarked with surprise, "Why are these children here? They ought to be in school". For, as you know, every child between the age of five and fifteen is expected to be in school. Are we trying to play our part in helping the Indian children, especially of the rural areas, to go to School? After many years of compulsory education in Britain, one sees even the unskilled labourers busy reading newspapers as they journey to and from their homes. It is no exaggeration to say that there are no visible signs of poverty anywhere in this country. The distress caused by the flood has immediately appealed to the generosity of people not only in this country, but elsewhere, and the speed with which help is brought to the suffering and the needy is astonishing.

I am told that this is one of the worst winters that Britain has faced for some years. But you know, in spite of many kinds of environmental changes I have not once needed medical help, even though the country has generously supplied me with a National Health Service Medical card, free of charge. I have not had even a cold ever since I landed in London on September 22nd 1952. Do you know the chief reason for the healthy state of my body? It is the rich and nourishing produce of the well-fertilised soil. During the Christmas vacation when I visited Miss Jackson she said to me, "For two reasons our Alumnae in leading and responsible positions are breaking down in health. One is lack of nourishing food and the other is failure to relax". Is she not right? Oh, how I wish our farmers would learn to husband the land so that the yield may be rich! Is there anything that you and I can do to see to the implementation of the Five Year Plan for the welfare of the nation? Can we not, in our own spheres of life, pull our weight in the colossal task that faces our Motherland? It is such a joy to realise that the second milestone in India's Five Year Plan was passed by the opening of the Bokaro power station and the Tilaya Dam on February 21st, 1953, the first being the Sindri fertiliser plant opened in 1952.

The study of Christian Theology in a social setting challenges me and makes me feel ashamed of the little I have done for the progress of the country. At every step I take here, I find I have something to learn. When I visit the bookshop and see the voluminous literature for children and adults with varying

interests in life, how I long for the day when our alumnae would write interesting books for children and especially for the 'adult literates'.

You may be wondering if I am doing anything to gain Zoological knowledge. Yes, the University of Cambridge has magnanimously permitted me to be attached to its Zoology Department during the April-June term, and I am looking forward to having my experience enriched in the Zoological field, so that I may be better fitted to serve God in rendering more useful service to the zoology students of our college. Would to God that every alumna who reads this article, not only accepted the challenge to be a more conscientious servant of our country in the strength of Him, whose name our college bears, but also challenged others to do the same by a witness of lip and life!

With love,
Yours affectionately,
GNANAMBAL GNANADICKAM.

William Temple College,
Hawarden, Chester,
February, 1953.

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Bethel Ashram

"'Prove me now herewith' saith the Lord of Hosts."

The Lord of Hosts challenges us to prove Him, and Bethel Ashram has helped us to prove God and His words in our own lives and service for Him. The following are two of His words out of the many which we have proved to be true.

1. 'Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you.' It was in 1922 that two very ordinary women — one an Englishwoman and the other an Indian — had the challenge to prove the Lord of Hosts. 'When I sent you without purse and scrip and shoes lacked ye anything?' Our answer certainly is 'Nothing, Lord.' In the past 31 years we have found Him true.

2. 'We are His workmanship created in Christ Jesus unto good works, which God hath before ordained that we should walk in them.' There has been no strain, for we have not had to carry out decisions made by committees. Step by step, the need for various activities was shown and the ways were opened. Workers also were provided, so that we were just walking into the works which God had before ordained for us.

The following are the present activities:—The training of Christian workers and training for Christian homes, a Nursery School for village children, a primary school with boarding houses attached to it, a creche for motherless babies, an industrial school, and evangelistic and pastoral work. Workers have been called of God and means for carrying on the work also provided: Yes, we have proved Him to be true.

The aims of the Ashram have been put in verse as follows :—

'This we believe, that as one family,
Each should her talents to the Lord's work bring,
That, living humbly in simplicity
The witness first from life should spring —
The young should be prepared for work — and all
Where the need is should ready stand to go.
It is His will that His sweet, loving call,
Through His disciples, all the world should know
And when the seed is planted, there should be
Workers appointed who its growth should tend,
And to all these in His Name we agree,
Who is alone our Way, our Guide, our End.'

The motto verse chosen for the Ashram is 'As seeing Him who is invisible' and the special characteristics to be looked for in the Ashram members are simplicity, sincerity and sacrifice.

What has the Ashram stood for during these 31 years? It has provided a home for those who have a sense of vocation in the Ashram. We have a community of about 20 women, who have given their lives permanently for service. The Ashram has also provided a home for catechumens and inquirers, who are prepared for baptism here. Motherless babies and a few orphans have also made the Ashram their home. Besides the above activities which are carried on in 'Bethel' the Ashram is one of the centres for women's work in the Diocese of Central Travancore.

How is the work supported? First of all through voluntary gifts from the women of the Diocese and from friends outside; secondly, through, industries, cultivation, poultry-keeping and cattle-rearing on a small scale. Then there is the pooling of salaries and the sharing of gifts, as far as possible. There has been no debt so far. 'Bethel Days', when friends and supporters come with their annual gifts, have been occasions of great inspiration and testimony to God's faithfulness.

What are the needs about which we are praying in the Ashram just now? More land is needed for growing more food, and the school children need a play ground. More workers are needed for the school which we hope will be raised to a special Middle School this coming year.

We shall be glad if the readers of this article will send up a prayer to our Father, who is able to do exceeding abundantly, above all that we ask or think.

SISTER EDITH
and
SISTER RACHEL.

Bethel Ashram
Tiruvalla

From an English Diary

When trying to describe a year's furlough, it is hard to know where to begin, and where, if ever, to stop. Perhaps the diary form will give some shape to my reminiscences.

28th May, 1952. My first day in London; always a great event after a long period of absence, especially as, having been born and brought up there, I look upon it as my 'home town'. After the men and women, what I love best is the River, 'England's liquid history' as it has been called. Wordsworth, inveterate countryman though he was, was moved to admiration at the view from Westminster Bridge. The River, with its fluctuating tides, its steamers and barges, followed by gulls, always reminds one of the nearness of the sea. Beautiful itself, it transforms other things. Factories, reflected in the water, become romantic castles and vulgar electric advertising signs cast a rosy-light on it. Walking over Waterloo Bridge and along the Embankment—one must walk if one is to appreciate the beauties of London,—I saw a monument I had never noticed before. It was the statue of William Tyndale, the First Translator of the Bible into English from the Greek. He died a martyr's death in 1530, and his last words were—'Lord, open the King of England's eyes.' A year afterwards, a Bible was placed in every parish church by the King's command. It was an appropriate time for me to read this moving inscription. I had spent two months in travelling in the Mediterranean lands. since I left India, and had had the great good fortune to see something of the remains of the three great ancestors of Western Civilisation, Israel, Greece, and Rome. Here was a humbler achievement of my own countryman, but a necessary one; for what is the use of possessing ancestors if one cannot understand what they say?

That afternoon I attended the annual Tea Party for Friends of Women's Christian College. After drinking tea, and chatting to many friends, there were no less than seven speeches by those of us who had lately been in India, or who were, like Miss Mason and Miss Getsie Samuel and Miss Rowe, shortly returning.

7th–11th June. Visited Oxford. I went specially to see Miss Elsie Theophilus, and was delighted to find how much she was enjoying her year of study. Afterwards she was able to pay a short visit to my Sister's home in Surrey. Up to date, I have had three visits to Oxford. I have twice met the Honourable Eleanor Plumer, Principal of St. Anne's College, who visited India last September, staying at Women's Christian College, and so was able to give me news.

22nd September. Miss Gnanadickam arrived in England. Miss Margaret Hunt went down to Tilbury, and I met them both at St. Pancras. It was a great pleasure to have Miss Gnanadickam with me for her first week in England. She was very energetic, accompanying me on my daily rounds with the dogs, and one afternoon we went over to Farnham by bus and had tea with Miss Stephens. We spent a weekend in London, when we thoroughly explored the Tower, which I had not seen since I was a child, and then took a steamer to Westminster Pier and met Miss McDougall. The weather was very kind, and London was looking its best. Since then I have been down to William Temple College in the North of England, and stayed with Miss Gnanadickam and Miss Hunt. I think, like me, they both enjoy being students again.

For, after a good deal of travelling about in the summer, I felt I must settle down to some serious study. During the two Winter terms, I have been attending lectures at *King's College, Strand*, where I did some post-graduate study before I went to India. I have felt very much at home in the atmosphere of a College, surrounded by students, standing in queues for a quick meal in the Refectory, reading in the excellent library, and able to attend Services in the Chapel where the singing is led by a choir of men and women students wearing their College gowns. I have attended S.C.M. meetings in the dinner hour, at one of which I was delighted to meet Professor Chandran Devanesan of Madras Christian College, who has come to this country to recruit teachers for the Christian Colleges of Asia. I have heard him speak three times, on the last occasion at a service at St. Martin's in the Fields, where addresses were given by him and several British students, about the Youth Conference held at Kottayam at Christmas time.

I shall be expected to give some account of the *Drama* in England. There is an abundance of good things. Miss Theophilus and I saw an amateur performance of Shaw's Saint Joan at Christ Church, Oxford. The actors were all undergraduates, except for the name part who was played by a fresher from Lady Margaret Hall. The grey stone cloisters made a perfect setting, but even in June it was decidedly cold, and I was very grateful for the loan of a rug. Then on 21st June I saw another amateur company, the Surrey Players, act some of the mediaeval Bible Plays. I was told afterwards that the York Plays were a great success in the Festival of Britain. The Plays I saw were from the Towneley Cycle—The Annunciation, Salutation, and First Shepherd's Play—and were acted in the Chapter House of Southwark Cathedral in the neighbourhood of the first theatres where Shakespeare and his company acted. After an interval we all assembled in the courtyard of the old George Inn, which still has a gallery. A movable stage was brought in by two magnificent horses. It presented the strange appearance of a wagon filled with angels and devils. The horses were taken out and the Play began. There was an Upper Stage representing Heaven, in which Lucifer as an Angel of Light defies God, and attempts to usurp His Throne. He is cast down, and, in an incredibly short time, is seen emerging as a fiend in black tights from the Lower Stage, which represents the Mouth of Hell The Plays were very sincere and vivid, and I was sorry to miss the last performance which was played by torchlight on the steps of St. Paul's Cathedral.

29th September—4th October. Attended the Stratford Festival which as usual I enjoyed very much. The Play that made most impression was The Tempest, which quite carried me away with its beauty. I was indeed in the magic island. It was virtually the same production as Miss Rowe saw the previous year. I have also visited The Old Vic, the chief home of Shakespeare in London. I found it impossible to book seats ahead for The Merchant of Venice. I am afraid I asked rather crossly why there should be such a run on seats, and then realised with shame that I ought to rejoice that Shakespeare has become so popular! The only way of getting a seat was to stand in a quêue on the day of the performance. This I did, and spent three quarters of an hour on the pavement, not unpleasantly, for I was able to read, and it was one of the few warm days of January. I succeeded in getting a ticket at the extreme edge of the gallery, and so was poised above the actors. It was an interesting production. Irene Worth made a young and lively Portia, with nothing of "the Victorian Head Mistress" about her, as the Punch Reviewer remarked. Paul Rogers gave a moving performance as Shylock. The drêsses were surprisingly 18th Century—rather a headache, I couldn't help thinking for a history mistress who was trying to get a sense of period into her pupils' heads. Antonio was quietly dressed and looked rather like Addison, and the Duke of Aragon, a very amusing character, in a full-bottomed wig and a three-cornered hat trimmed with feathers who peered at the inscriptions on the caskets through a lorgnette, was a real beau! I am glad to say our local Repertory Theatre at Guildford is flourishing. The Repertory Theatres do a very good work by producing good plays and charging low prices for seats. My sister has taken me to see a pantomime, Aladdin, Henry V and A Sleep of Prisoners, by Christopher Fry rather a contrast, but all very well done and enjoyable and good examples of the advantages of a small stage and comparatively simple arrangements.

I saw two Christmas Plays, one in our parish church, and the other in Student Movement House in London, acted by an international cast: a boy from Pakistan, a girl from Antigua, a man from West Africa, and only two English students.

I could not write about this year in England without mentioning our beloved *Queen*. I was lucky enough to see her in the Mall as she rode to the Trooping of the Colour on 5th June. My sister and I dream of seeing something of the Coronation Procession somehow. Those of us who heard her Christmas broadcast will never forget her clear voice, asking us, whatever our religion might be, to pray for her on her Coronation Day.

MARGARET MOORE.

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MADRAS

The Sixth International Conference of Social Work (December 1952)

The sixth International Conference of Social Work met in Madras, under the Presidentship of Mr George Haynes, President of the International Conference of Social Work in Britain. For the first time in the East, and in an Asian country, a Conference of this kind was held. A special shamiana, beautifully decorated and illuminated, was built to the west of Rajaji Hall, Mount Road, to hold all the Plenary Sessions, discussions, entertainments and film shows. Microphones were installed. There was a Secretariat of the Conference adequately provided with type-writers, stenographers and office staff. Transport was arranged for all delegates and suitable accommodation was secured for them on rent. 300 voluntary workers and 32 Chairmen of sub-committees were in charge of the conference.

Over 1,300 delegates attended the Conference, about 1,000 of them from India and the rest from over-seas countries, like Australia, Belgium, Japan, Canada, Ceylon, France, Federation of Malaya, Netherlands, Germany, Greece, Indonesia, Israel and Italy, in fact, almost every country in the world was represented except Spain and Russia. Our College gave accommodation and board to 30 of these foreign delegates. I was surprised to see that some of these delegates did not know a single word of the English language, including some of the French who live so near the English shores!

Among the delegates were representatives of big world organizations like the U.N., the I.L.O., the U.N.I.C.E.F., international and national organizations and schools of social work, as well as distinguished social scientists and thinkers from related fields.

Sri Shri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, opened the inaugural session and Dr Jivraj Metha presided. Mr George Haynes and Mr. Chester Bowles, American ambassador in India, addressed the gathering.

Dr Mehta, in his Presidential address, brought out the objective of the Conference very clearly. He said, 'It is the solemn and challenging duty of this Conference to take stock of the current Social problems that have been paralyzing our efforts to raise the general standard of living, and to devise ways and means of making Social Services effective in remedying them'. The Theme of the Conference was 'The Role of Social Service in raising the standard of living.' By standard of living was meant, a state of physical, economic, mental and spiritual well-being — since material prosperity is not necessarily accompanied by happiness, it was stressed. Social Service should be a means of determining the content of the standard of living in terms of human happiness. The Governor, Sri Shri Prakasa, gave the proper lead to the Conference, I think, when he impressed on the gathering what, according to him, was the crux of Social Service. "It is no small tribute to Man's moral stature," he said, "that anyone should feel positively unhappy, though apparently happy himself, that another is not equally happy or has less than himself; and it is a further tribute to his inherent good nature that he should actively work so that another may have the opportunities and privileges that he has had himself." He warned the delegates at the very outset, "Social Service is not and should not be the monopoly of any particular class or group". He also said that the privileged class or country can render the greatest service to the less privileged classes or countries by helping them to help themselves.

In the mornings, in all, about 12 Plenary Sessions were held in the shamiana, when important papers were read by experienced social scientists and social workers from the different parts of the world on topics like: Basic Human Needs; Standards of Living; Community organization in rural and urban areas; Significant Community Welfare Projects; Health and Standards of living; and Education and Standards of living.

On the second day the Conference was divided into ten open discussion groups and four Commissions. These met in the afternoons, the Discussion Groups at Queen Mary's College, and the Commissions in Rajaji Hall. The

topics considered by the Discussion Groups were :—

(1) Service to Children and Youth ;
(2) Services for family life ;
(3) Services for the physically handicapped ;
(4) Welfare Services in Industry ;
(5) Social Aspects of Housing ;
(6) Agricultural co-operation as a means of social progress ;
(7) Social security principles and plans;
(8) Welfare problems in migration and
(9) the integration of economic and social planning.

The Commissions dealt with :—(1) Training for leadership in Social Service; (2) The application of Social Work skills and techniques to the problem of under-developed areas; (3) Social implications of Technical programmes and (4) Regional co-operation in social service in South-East Asia.

An exhibition organized in connection with this Conference was opened by Dr Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar on the 14th December, at the Examination Hall, Marina. Burma, Federated Malay States, U.S.A., France and England were among the countries which took part in the exhibition.

The organizers, on the principle that all work and no play would make serious-minded adults thoroughly dull, arranged extensive recreation and entertainment programmes.

To conclude, the *American Reporter* (December 24, 1952) reviews briefly the seven principal points of agreement which the Conference adopted as 'Social Work tenets', which the *Reporter* believes 'Will guide National Social Work Committees of the free world for years to come.' They are :—

(1) People everywhere are ready for social as well as economic gains on a basis of self-help and self-determination, rather than on a basis of charitable aid.

(2) The role of governments in social improvement must be to encourage, support and sometimes direct necessary work, whether by a government agency or by voluntary groups, must first enlist the active participation of people.

(3) All parts of the world have underdeveloped areas and social gains cannot be made in these areas without simultaneous economic gains.

(4) All social work programmes must guarantee dignity of the individual assuring people of the basic essentials of life, thereby relieving them from the fear of want.

(5) No social security programme can take the place of employment.

(6) Voluntary social work organizations should receive full encouragement and support from their respective governments. People themselves should decide what improvements they want.

(7) Existing restrictions on the movements of people from one country to another should be reduced. Detention of migrants and refugees in camps must be discouraged.

The Commissions of the Conference recommended unanimously the establishment of a South Asian regional office of the International Conference of Social Work, possibly at Bombay, to train Asian social workers. This Centre, it was suggested, may be called the Asian Institute of Social Work.

Proceedings of the 6th International Conference of Social work, containing all speeches and a list of participants are available in book form from :—

The Assistant Secretary-General,
South-East Asia Regional Office,
International Conference of Social Work,
Dinshaw Wachha Road,
Churchgate,
Bombay 1.

R. I. Bedford.

EXTRACTS FROM "COLLEGE NEWS"

AND ALL MY LIFE THE SPECTRE HAUNTS*

'And till my ghastly tale is told
This heart within me burns'—Coleridge.

I had often read about the famine-stricken areas in the papers. After giving a few gifts of clothing and money to the collecting centres, I sat back complacently. When the water supply was cut in the city I grumbled and fretted at not being able to have my daily bath.

That summer we motored from Madras to Ooty. The sparse green stretches near Madras gave way to brown scorched tracts as we neared Ranipet. The once fertile soil, long since wrested of its life-giving water, had become loose and sandy and lay piled in haphazard fluid drifts by the hot winds which moaned over the open plains. The lakes that had once been, were patches of hard and cracked ground. The sun beat down mercilessly. The road glimmered darkly and was a ribbon of molten tar. The avenue trees stood tall and gaunt with their branches deciduous and scorched rising into the hot air. We put moistened towels on our faces.

I suppose it is the law of compensation in nature that the sun sets on a hot summer's day with breathtaking loveliness. The fiery sun had shone in all his magnificence and at the close of day departed with equal pomp and splendour. The western sky was ablaze with colours, which soon gave way to a deep flush of purple. And as the long fingers of night stole across the sky, the harsh and stark outlines of the parched landscape mellowed. The gaunt trees now looked beautiful and majestic. The scarred country-side toned down into a bad dream that was.

We stopped and stretched ourselves out of stiffness. We decided to do justice to the delicious jellies and cakes we had brought along. I spread out the mat on a stony, mercifully not dusty patch of ground. There was a thicket of cactus near by. Only the cactus could look as prosperous as it did. Mother removed her ring and watch to wash her hand. The ring was a two carat diamond affair. Against the dark stuff of the mat it gleamed in the twilight.

We were half way through our riotous meal, when I saw in the deepening gloom a tottering figure, not ten yards away. The whites of the eye were fixed and staring at the road. A ragged and dirty piece of cloth was wound round the middle. I guess it was a woman. She had long matted hair which hung about her in dirty clotted strands. With an inarticulate cry she fell tottering on the food. Her clawing and clutching hands tore at the buns and stuffed them into her mouth. We stared on in stunned silence at the feeble creature falling on the food and devouring it snarling as would a cur when disturbed while gnawing at a purloined bone. I have never seen and pray never again to see a human being with hunger written in every line of the emaciated body.

And still glancing fearfully back she ran stumbling along, a biscuit tin clutched in her hand, and disappeared in the gathering gloom. In silence we stared at the remnants of her feast . . . . The ring on the mat caught at a ray of light and threw it in my eye . . . .

We made a package of all the food we had and left it there by the lonely roadside.

MANUAL LABOUR

A casual visitor to our dining-room on Saturdays at tea-time would find a group of girls merrily buttering bread and serving it out—a new custom introduced here after a series of discussions on manual labour, and what we students could do about it.

A preliminary meeting was called to decide whether we should do manual labour in College, and as the majority were in favour of it, another meeting was called the following Friday, during the Assembly hour. We sat around in groups of sixteen, and each group was given a question to discuss. Some of these were—should manual labour be done by University students; what is the purpose of manual labour, if we introduce manual labour in College, of what type should it be and so on.

[* The article above, written by Nalini Raj, won the Rivett prize for the best article in "College News" 1952-53.]

The question given to our group was, the purpose of manual labour—rather a difficult one to discuss. Someone suggested that as women we would have to do manual labour sometime and that it was better to make a start while we are young and active. Another member said that by doing manual labour we would help to bring the youth of India to a realisation of the dignity of labour. Some of us were more eager to discuss what sort of manual labour we could do in College and one very enthusiastic member, I don't remember who it was, suggested that we should build our own College canteen! At the end of the hour, the leaders of the various groups spoke about the agreements they had come to. One of them said that manual labour could be done twice a week during the games hour. Of course, the majority of the students did not agree to this. The leader of the non-resident group said that since most of them did their quota of manual labour in their homes, they could not be expected to do it in College.

As a result of these discussions, it was finally decided that we sweep our rooms on holidays; and, for Saturday tea and Sunday breakfast, a group of about eight girls should slice and butter the bread and serve tea. Each of us was to wash and put away her plate and tumbler.

The last few weeks have seen us putting these decisions into practice, and I must say, very successfully too. In this connection, I think a special mention ought to be made about the Coon Hostelites. In a couple of month's time there will be a beautiful garden in front of their hostel, which, I'm sure, will add to the beauty of our College grounds.

MOLLY ZACHARIAH, *II.*

ON PHOTOGRAPHS

No, this is not a learned treatise despite the Baconian title. I am no hunter with the camera. I admit to owning one but after being told by a studio man that it was queer the way my sister always got good shots while I didn't all my ambitions to rival Cecil Beaton died a premature death. I have now joined the majority—the photographed.

'Photographs are nice when one is pretty,'—that is the first line of a dreadful quartet which continues 'Autographs are nice when one is witty', and with which we used to defile each others autograph albums. But I digress and what in Lamb and his ilk would be referred to as charming would, I fear, in me be ticked off summarily as straying from the point. What I wanted to say was that the faith reposed by all people in the camera is truly touching. Your face may not be your fortune—contrariwise—but if you have been photographed, if only for a passport, you will wait impatiently till the proofs arrive, and seeing them cluck mournfully that they do not do you justice.

Now I am no Helen. The only reason why people would launch a ship on seeing me would be to sail as fast as possible in the opposite direction. But if a photograph of mine had the same effect I'll *work* to get the photographer bankrupt. But there I go again.

The reason why I am stimulated to write is that we've just had the Class Photographs taken and it was great fun watching the proceedings and observing the different reactions to the same stimulus.

A Class group is a big one but by the preparations made one would have thought that each student was being posed separately.

Folks have various theories on the best 'ensemble' to be photographed in. Some favour prints, others swear by plain, some by light and some by dark, and some have a special get-up for photographs which are worn every year with unfailing regularity.

But clothes aren't the best part by any means. Facial expressions are far more important. Many people appear haughty in photographs but they would take an oath that they looked as if butter would not melt in their respective mouths. Then there are those who 'with nose as centre draw a smile from ear to ear' looking for all the world like a tooth-paste ad. There are those who appear paralysed in the act of smiling and who stare in an unnerving manner; Others who consider (quite unreasonably) their profiles the more attractive and turn their face at just the right moment—watch out for them—and lastly those who by some optical illusion manage to look as if they grew on the film. And here's a tip straight from the horse's mouth, to achieve that far-away look think of something pleasant but not amusing.

Having achieved it, to time it with the actual click of the camera is nerve racking. 'Are you ready? one-two-three' says the man—and dives under the black cloth. You hastily wipe that expression you got off the screen hoping no one saw you. He does it again and you get mad and as you are looking it he has clicked . . . . having recovered the only thing to do is to be philosophic and hope you are in good company.

ANNE ABRAHAM, *IV. B.Sc.*

THE SANSKRIT PARISHAD

On the evening of the 14th November the train came roaring into Benares city. We had at last arrived for the Sanskrit Parishad. We felt lost at first, but were soon discovered by a group of people wearing badges who proved to be volunteers at the Conference. They gave us a warm welcome. I was full of joy at the thought that I was at last in the sacred Kashi.

Early next morning we had a dip in the Ganges at Humayun Ghat. I felt the joy that so many pilgrims must have felt before me as I bathed in the sacred river. Then, much refreshed, we went to the Queen's Sanskrit College. The conference was to be held in a 'shamayana' in its compound. The most distinguished delegates were Babu Rajendra Prasad, our President, and Sri K. M. Munshi. They 'namastaed' to us as they entered the tent.

First the 'Mangala charnam' was recited by the Vedic Brahmans and then our receptionist Dr Sampuranandji gave the introductory speech in Sanskrit. The aim of the Parishad was to discuss the possibilities of making the study of Sanskrit compulsory in schools in addition to Hindi and English. There were interesting Sanskrit speeches by several pandits on the subject. Then Babu Rajendra Prasad rose to speak amid loud applause. He spoke in Hindi in his own charming manner and the speech was translated into Sanskrit by the famous scholar, Pandit Pant. He reminded us that our Indian languages owed much to Sanskrit. Sanskrit is an immortal language, he said, and should be studied along with the rashtra basha, Hindi, and English. This was followed by a speech in Hindi by Sri K. M. Munshi.

It was with reluctant hearts that we left the sacred Kashi.

SUBADRA, *I.*

TO STAND AND STARE............

About 'the classic architecture' of our College buildings, much has been said, sentimental and otherwise. But I fear, it is not with an awe-inspired mind that the usual W.C.C.-ite—and, more especially, a Bungalowrian—dashes down the steep steps of a morning, one hand clutching at an ungainly pile of books; the other hand pulling up the front of her sari, which else would wind itself about her ankles, decoratively and disastrously.

So many times have we to trip, 'upstairs and downstairs and to my ladies chamber', that I should like to suggest that we sling our books over our shoulders and slide smoothly down the banisters every time—simple, effective; but unfortunately undecorous. Not that 'galloping' up and down (as one of our seniors picturesquely described it) is particularly helpful towards acquiring a graceful gait.

The library stairs, we grant, are quite the thing. But in these examination-racked days one is hardly in the mood to sail up to the library, scattering sweetly gracious little simpers.

A good thing should be in a good place. Take windows for instance. (These serve several purposes. Those in the Bungalow, overlooking a precariously perched ledge, and possessing bars so spaced as to allow a small-made person to pass right through, provide an opportunity to those of us who plan to follow the illustrious trail of Sexton Blake.) Just imagine what our classrooms would be like, without windows—those which afford the whole class a good view of the clock-tower are perfect.

About the clock-tower, one could hold forth loud and long. There it stands, preening itself, conspicuously placed. It is apt to fray the poor freshmen's nerves during their first few days—chiming each hour very loudly and incorrectly; and then stopping all of a sudden and for no particular reason, calmly aware of the increased confusion all round. Its

'innards', I should like to point out, need a thorough checking up. The queer 'jing-janglings' and churnings which go on inside it are enough to make one start nervously and glance over one's shoulder, fully expecting to see Marley's ghost, rattling chain and all.

However, all ghosts and snakes have a decided partiality for 'Riverlands'. The Riverlanders, by the way,—and to a lesser degree, the Bungalowrians—seem to have a staunch faith in 'the dark and difficult path'. . . the menacing boughs screening off all the light above, and the damp grass a-swish beneath......

Let us quickly cross over to the chapel, 'lest the devil cross our foot' and walking demurely down the cloisters—eyes cast down and hands clasped in front—stop in front of the Main Hostel.

Pillars! They come in various sizes—from the massive ones in front of the Science Buildings which afford the artistic minded a chance to wag their heads knowingly and pronounce them 'Grecian', to the comparatively smaller ones festooning the Main Hostel. One of my more diligent friends actually counted these and I'm told, they add up to a hundred. (This fact must surely gladden the symmetrical-minded mathematicians?)

Let us take time off 'to stand and stare'—and to laugh at many more of these eccentricities.

LAKSHMI DEVANANDAN, *II.*

THE HOME-SCIENCE CONFERENCE

W.C.C. was the venue for the Second All-India Home Science Conference and weren't we B.Sc.'s proud! There were delegates from Hyderabad, Baroda, Delhi, Lucknow, Allahabad, Bombay, Guntur and Ceylon among whom were such personalities as Dr Desai of the Baroda College of Home Science; Mrs Tara Bai from Lady Irwin College; and Miss Moline of the Ford Foundation.

The three-day conference began on Tuesday the 23rd of September with an informal Coffee-party at 9-30 a.m. It was indeed good to see the Assembly Hall packed to its full capacity with guests, friends and students. After Sir Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar made the welcome address Dr Mason spoke on Home Science in the University of Madras. This was followed by talks on 'Home Science in the Secondary Schools of Madras' by the Director and Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Madras. Miss Pearson who was convener of the Conference next spoke on the Home Science Association.

The highlight of the meeting was the speech given by Rajaji the gist of which was that Home-Science was the preparation for a happy marriage!!

After the meeting everybody went round seeing the Exhibition, though a trifle rapidly as it was close on lunch-time.

The actual conference began in right earnest that afternoon after the morning's visitors had departed. Papers on 'Handicrafts' by Miss Bryce of Jubbulpore, 'Home Management Courses at High School level' by Mrs. P. C. Reddy of Bangalore and 'Laundry-Work' by Miss S. Pandit of Baroda were read, each being followed by a short discussion. We students listened avidly to all this and were quite ravenous by tea-time. After tea the delegates were whisked off to see places of interest in the city, while we reported for duty at the Exhibition which was open to the public from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. Some of the B.Sc's from Queen Mary's came over to help. The Exhibition held several interesting sections like the Handicrafts one which contained numerous, charming specimens of the work done by school children from Delhi, Bombay, Lucknow, Ceylon, Guntur, Madras, etc. The room furnished in Indian style by Mrs Ammu Swaminathan was one of the chief attractions. Many people were also interested in the electrical appliances section which contained among other things a vacuum cleaner, fruit juice extractor, boiler, etc., and in the section next to it which showed stores—ancient and modern—the men especially were interested in this.

There was a stir of interest in the dining-room the next morning soon after breakfast when a row of girls filed past the tables in time to music showing off the beauties of their particular sarees which were being pointed out by Miss Shantappa from St Christopher's Training College who had organized this 'Breakfast Eye Opener'. The girls themselves were rather thrilled.

There were sarees of all kinds ranging from the 'kottadi' to the modern chiffon, and one or two wedding sarees of a byegone day. To crown all this what should we hear but that a press photographer was awaiting us! Miss Pearson added to the excitement by taking colour photographs of us. Well it was a set of extremely hungry girls who sat down to their breakfast that day and plates of bread and butter and nutritious ragi porridge vanished rapidly.

The morning session of the second day consisted of papers on 'Nursery Schools' by Mrs Amin and 'Goals for Nutrition Study' by Dr Devadas of New Delhi.

An interesting feature of lunch that day was the presence of table-hostesses who would discuss their special subjects—like child care, extension work etc., and we were given the option of any of these. Divisional meetings, the subjects being 'Teacher training and High Schools', 'Extension Work' and 'College and Research' were held in the afternoon instead of the usual session, any of which we could attend according to our interests. Dinner that night was followed by a film show as on the previous day.

The morning session of the last day consisted of talks on 'Extension Work' by Miss Moline. During the coffee hour, 10·45 a.m. Dr S. P. Raju of Hyderabad (the only male delegate)—smoke-preventing Raju as he is sometimes called, being the inventor of the smokeless choolais—gave a highly interesting talk on the improvement of village homes with the help of some models.

The last session of the three-day conference was taken up with the election of office-bearers and the presenting of the report by the fact-finding committee. Mrs Tara Bai was elected as the new Chairman and it was decided to hold the next conference in Delhi.

The Madras State Branch of the All-India Women's Food Council was responsible for that evening's tea—and what a tea! We enjoyed the envious glances of our friends from Coon Hostel.

But the very best was yet to be. The conference being over, the last day the delegates spent in Madras was utilized for an excursion to Mahabalipuram. After an early breakfast, two bus-loads of happy people drove off for a day in the open. A halt was made at Tirukelikundram to stretch our legs (but not to climb the hill). On reaching Mahabalipuram, the rock temple and the nearby temples were first visited. The shore-temple came next on the list. The sea offered a great temptation to several of the younger picnickers, some of whom were duly rewarded by a thorough drenching, but a hearty lunch which they indulged in was ample consolation. The less tired and the more venturesome ones next trooped off to see the old and new light-houses. It is to everybody's credit that they braved the perils of the ascent up the former with determined courage. But only a few who, on coming down decided to enjoy their siesta in one of the rock-temples, could visit the new lighthouse for the others had gracefully retired by the time the keeper had come.

By 3·30, tired and dusty, we were back in the buses looking forward to tea and a bath on reaching College. Quick farewells had to be made with our newly-made friends on reaching our destination since most of them were leaving that night.

Thus ended the long-looked-forward-to Conference which we consider ourselves fortunate to have been able to attend.

ANNIE PHILIP, *IV.*

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Staff Activities

The Academic year 1952–'53 had many highlights. Miss Gnanadickam and Miss Moore, who returned in June, after the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II, told us a good deal about the Coronation festivities. Miss Gnanadickam was in William Temple College doing Theology and Scripture for two terms. She also spent some weeks in Cambridge and took a course in Zoology.

Miss Pearson convened the 2nd All India Home Science Conference held in our College in September 1952. She also attended the 1st Conference held in Asia on Auxiliary workers held under the Technical Assistance programme of the United Nations. She paid a brief visit to Australia where she spent one very worthwhile week with Miss Rivett, a former Principal of our College, and met most of her interesting family in Sydney and in Melbourne. She says Miss Rivett was very energetic and seemed always anxious to be of service to the College. In Ceylon, on her return she spent a great deal of time with Hilmi Philips who is going to America on a W.H.O. Scholarship to study hospital dietetics. She also tells us that Padmini Ramaseshan is going to America on Scholarships from the American Home Economics Association and Fulbright Travel Grant.

Miss Bedford was giving a series of lectures to the students of the School of Social work. Miss Surya Samuel has been busy attending Conferences during the summer and also led a study circle at the S.C.M. Conference at Tambaram. Miss Rowe, Miss Corfield and Miss Dodd helped to produce Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice" in August. Miss Rowe has also been giving lectures on Librarianship in the University. The Chemistry and the Physics Staff of the College have rallied valiantly to do all the necessary things in connection with the opening of the new B.Sc. courses in Physics and Chemistry.

Miss Anna Zachariah has secured a study scholarship from the Association of University Women in America, and Fulbright Travel Scholarship, to do a course of study in Botany in the University of California. Miss E. Theophilus, who spent a year at Oxford, has been telling us about the thrilling time she had. Miss R. Arulanandam has secured a fellowship and has extended her stay in the States to another year, to do research in her subject.

We had to say goodbye at the end of the year to many valued members of Staff—Mrs. Sumathi Menon (English Department), Miss Rani Samuel (Zoology Department), Mrs. Rajeshwari Dawson (Chemistry Department), Mrs Sumathi (Physics Department) and Miss Shanti Amritraj (Nutrition Department).

Contributed by MISS M. MASILLAMANI.

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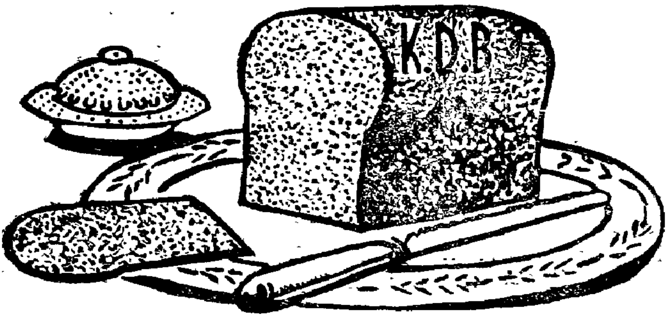

31 VELAYUTHA CHETTY STREET, PUDUPET, MADRAS

Report of the Current Events Club

The Current Events Club has had some very interesting meetings this year. At the beginning of the year we had Miss Meera Joseph as President of the club, but after she left college, we were fortunate enough to have Miss E. Theophilus as President, who had just returned from Oxford.

We started the year with a Quiz programme. At the next meeting we had students who spoke on the situations in Kashmir and Egypt, and about the American Elections. To give a lighter touch to the meeting, another student spoke on the Olympics which were then taking place at Helsinki.

At the third meeting, we had a combined meeting of the History Association and the Current Events Club, when film strips were shown on the United Nations.

On the 7th November 1952, we had the charming company of Madame Obre from Indo-China, and she spoke to us about her country.

At the fifth meeting of the club, heated discussions took place on 'The Formation of the Andhra State'.

The club had its last meeting on the 13th February, when Miss Suriya Samuel spoke to us on the newly-launched national scheme—'The Five Year Plan'.

Our club has had a successful year and we wish the club of 1953-1954 good luck in all their endeavours.

MAITHILI SWAMI, *III.*

Secretary.

GAMES

Report by the Chairman for the year 1952-53.

Office bearers :—

Staff advisory member: Miss Oommen.

Chairman: Achey Thomas.

Intercollegiate Representative: Alice Simon.

Representatives for class IV.—Freda Samuel and P. Dharmalingam.

Representatives for class III.—Sosamma John and Ayesha Ahmed.

Representatives for class II.—Grace Mathews and Meenakshi Edwin.

Representatives for class I.—Mariamma Kurien and Rebecca Kuruvilla.

The games committee met for the first time on 29th July 1952 and Sosamma John was elected Secretary.

During the first term of the year, as usual, we played Throwball and Tenniquoit. We started off with the inter-collegiate matches. Our Tenniquoit players put up a good show and managed to beat a number of colleges, but were unfortunately beaten in turn by Madras Medical and Presidency. We were the winners in Throwball.

The Freshers showed great enthusiasm in games and we were very lucky in having the twins, Grace and Molly Philip, and the young, talented set of 'first-years'. With them, from the very beginning, we had more than hoped for great success.

During the first term we had the class matches also in the same games. Class I were the champions in both Tenniquoit and Throwball and Class IV runners-up in both.

In the second term we played more interesting games, Netball and Badminton. We played rather exciting games with Q.M.C. and Y.M.C.A. college. We kept up the high standard of our college and beat all the others with ease. The Badminton team was an earnest one and fought a good fight and were the winners of the year. Inter-class matches in the same games were played during the term and Class IV won in Netball, and Class II in Badminton. Class II were runners-up for netball and Class III for Badminton.

In Softball which was played this term, W.C.C. had an easy victory. The best match we played was against Y.M.C.A., the score being 18-2; with Q.M.C. the score was 29-0. In Tennis we were runners-up. Class IV and, Class I played a very 'tough' game and had a draw in Softball, while in Tennis, Class IV carried away the championship.

Thus we stand unbeaten as the champions of Madras State and are the proud possessors of

the championship cup for major games. In the Inter-divisional tournaments we had during this term on Q.M.C. ground W.C.C. represented Madras in Netball and Badminton. In the finals W.C.C. beat Holy Cross College in Netball.

In the field of sports we enjoyed ourselves no less. In the first term we had the inter-divisional sports in which many of our athletes represented Madras. We did well in them and Madras won.

The third term is always a busy one, crowded with events. We had the State Games and a few of our athletes took part. We sent a team for Basketball to play against Y.M.C.A. college and W.C.C. won the match. The game was played mainly with a view to introducing Basketball to women students of South India. But, with Freda Samuel and others, we did not feel that we were playing the game for the first time.

In the Inter-University Sports which were held for the first time for women students in India, we were extremely thrilled to have created a new record in the 4 x 100 metres relay. The competitors, M. Edwin, M. Philip, G. Philip and F. Samuel were awarded special medals for the same. It was with great eagerness that we awaited the inter-collegiate sports. They were held at the Y.M.C.A. college on February 14th. Miss Mason took the salute during the March Past and declared the sports open. W.C.C. got the championship shield, leading by 34 points. Molly Philip was the champion of the year, securing 12 points and Grace Philip was runner-up with 11 points. We got the cups for Throwball, Netball, Badminton and Softball and runners-up cup for Tennis.

A good number of students went regularly to Saidapet on Saturdays for swimming. We participated in the swimming race held in the same pool and secured two places. With Mr. Arnold's coaching we are hoping to be expert swimmers within a few years.

I hope all of you enjoyed yourselves on March 2nd at the College Sports. I take this opportunity to thank Miss Mason for having kindly consented to preside over the function. Miss Mason has always shown great interest in games and her encouragement has meant a lot to us. Miss Woolf too, was always willing to help us and give us support. Miss Woolf took some fine photographs of the Sports. I thank all the judges and the volunteers who helped us on March 2nd.

We owe our success in the various fields to Miss Oommen with her efficient coaching and untiring help. We always felt quite at home on the games field and we give her a 'big thank-you.'

The games committee functioned well. I thank all the members of it for their co-operation and work they have done.

I wish next year's committee and Premila Munuswamy, the new chairman for games, all success.

ACHY THOMAS, *Cl. IV.*

Chairman.

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Annual Report of the Alumnae Association Secretary for 1952-53

Beginning with Alumnae Day in August 1952 and continuing till the time of writing (when plans are under way for Alumnae Day 1953), the year has been one of activity for the Alumnae Association Office. As I write this report, I speak for all the Association Officers when I say we rejoice in a growing sense of the loyal interest of our old students and in the knowledge that day by day we are renewing contacts with those who have passed out and adding new names to our active correspondence list.

What has been going on? Let us look at a few headings.

ALUMNAE DAY CELEBRATION, 1952:

The new scheme of a two-day celebration, approved by the Alumnae Association Executive, was a great success. On Convocation Day, August 21, the graduates of the year returned to the College family and had the entire evening in which to visit with their college friends. To quote from the 'echo letter' sent out to all Clubs and former principals: 'It gave the "new B.A.'s" a chance to get a night's rest between the excitement of Convocation and the festivities of Alumnae Day.' On the following day, August 22nd, the old students came back, and it was possible for the first time in many years for the graduates of the year to be present at the Tea, Annual Meeting, and Chapel Service. Their presence added much to the happiness and success of the functions, and they themselves felt a stronger sense of belonging to the Association.

Tea was served in the Doveton House Dining Rooms, and old girls were present from classes as far back as 1916 and from places as far away as Glasgow! After Tea, everyone went upstairs to the Library for the Annual Meeting. There was a record attendance of over 200 as compared with 65 the previous year. The meeting opened with an impressive 'Chain of Unity Service'. Copies of the Service had been sent well ahead to regional clubs and the Misses McDougall, Rivett, George and Stevens, that old students and friends who could not attend the meeting might celebrate with us. Several clubs held meetings at about the same time and wrote to tell us how much they appreciated being able to share the Service with us. A Roll Call of the regional Alumnae Clubs followed. Twenty-two clubs sent in written reports of the year's activities, and several clubs sent representatives to read them—a fine idea! We hope delegates from the clubs can be a regular feature of future Annual Meetings. As each report was read, a sunflower was pinned to a large wall map of India and Ceylon, thus marking the location of each Club (see frontispiece). To quote from the 'echo letter' again, our 'Garden of remembrance sprang into beautiful bloom, and you who were not able to be present were very much in our thoughts.' Greetings from former principals and Miss Stevens, who paid the College a visit during the year, were read. A pleasant surprise to the gathering was a Birthday Cake with one candle, symbolic of the first official birthday of all the Alumnae regional clubs.

Miss Mason, the President of the Association, reported on the activities of former students either studying or living abroad, and expressed the hope that the newly organised club (including the Overseas Club of which Miss Rivett is Correspondent) would bea means to 'strengthen and maintain the friendly ties which bind us to the Alma Mater.' It was encouraging to note that this first club year the money-raising efforts of old students individually or through the clubs brought in Rs. 1,800 to the College.

Business of the day included the approval of the Secretary's report as it appeared in the *Sunflower* and of the Treasurer's report as presented. Newly elected Association Office Bearers were as follows: Vice-President, Miss Getsie Samuel; Associate Secretary, Miss Chandrakantham; Executive Committee members, Mrs. Kumar, and Misses B. H. Vatsalabai and Corfield. On behalf of the Association, Miss Mason extended best wishes to Miss Gnanambal Gnanadickam who is leaving shortly for a year of study in Britain. The meeting ended with the reception into the Alumnae Association of the Intermediates of 1952 who are not returning to College.

Chapel Service, Dinner, and the garlanding and entertainment of the B.A's brought a memorable Alumnae Day to a close.

REGIONAL COLLEGE CLUBS:

All 22 "infant clubs" have had enough stamina to survive their first year of life! And the whole club family rejoices in the advent of a new member—the Tanjore Club—which came into being on October 3, 1952, with Sister Lydia Vedanaickam (1920) as President. The Association Secretary had the pleasure of visiting old students in Trichinopoly and Tanjore during the Michaelmas holidays, and arrived in Tanjore the day after the Club had started. It came as a surprise and a delight. Welcome, Tanjore Club and long life to you.

Some clubs are more active than others, as is true of children in any family; but big or little, far or near, they are all important to their Alma Mater. As the years pass and other students join the ranks of alumnae, many clubs that are now small in numbers will be strengthened. The Class of 1953 was received into the Alumnae Association recently with a simple lamp-lighting ceremony by the Green Stage, and as each girl received her Chain of Unity Card the name of the Club with which she will be affiliated was given. This year the following clubs will be augmented by new B.A's: Alwaye, Bangalore, Calcutta, Calicut, Guntur, Hyderabad, Jaffna, Kottayam, Madras, Palamcottah, and Thiruvella. The Intermediates who do not return for the degree will be welcomed into the Association and Clubs at a later date.

During the year we have had encouraging letters from several Clubs, telling us of their meetings and special functions for new members, etc. Each term the Association Secretary sends a Newsletter (cyclostyled) to each Club to keep them informed of what is going on at College. We realise that many of our old students do not live near enough a club centre to take part in club activities, so we are planning this year to start several Scattered Members Correspondence Clubs, which will enable us to keep in touch each term with many more of you. Several students in outlying places who have heard of our plan have already asked to be put on the Correspondence Club list. If you do not find yourself included in such a club (once they are organised) and want to be, please let us know. Our hope is eventually to be in touch with every old student! Such Correspondence Clubs may be started in Arcot District, Andhra Desa, Bengal, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, and on the West Coast (Malabar side).

The College Clubs can be a great help to the Association in locating "lost" old students whose former addresses are in their area and in making new old students feel at home in the alumnae relationship. They also are invaluable centres of fellowship and service to College and Community. Needless to say, the assurance many clubs give us of their thought and prayers means much.

CLASSES:

Since Alumnae Day 1952, the Alumnae Office has been busy writing to old students by Classes, at the rate of one class a month, starting with the class of 1950, B.A. and Inter. The best response has come from sending self-addressed Reply Post Cards, asking for definite information about the students, their families and activities. The Classes of 1948, 1947, and 1946, most recently circularised in this way, have responded well. A few figures will give you an idea of their response.

CLASS		CARDS SENT	REPLIES RE'CD	PERCENTAGE OF RESPONSE
1948	B.A.	39	16	41%
	Inter.	40	8	20%
1947	B.A.	38	20	53%
	Inter.	31	10	33%
1946	B.A.	27	22	81%
	Inter.	45	23	51%

1946 has the best record for responses to date! By means of these reply cards we have re-established contact with 94 alumnae in these three classes alone whose names were not on our active mailing list. In order not to lose touch with them again, we are appointing Class Secretaries to whom we will send the names and addresses of their Classmates. When your Class Secretary contacts you, don't forget to answer! This will be an additional way of strengthening the ties that bind us.

On Alumnae Day 1953 we are reviving a former custom and having Class Reunions. Those who have been out of College (Inter or B.A. or B.Sc.) for 5, 10, 15, 20 25, 30, 35 years,

or more will be especially honoured. We hope they will come back in large numbers. Correspondents for each class are being appointed as this report is being prepared, and by the time you read this record the reunions will be an actuality. Even if your class is not a reunion class this year, we hope you will be present for the festivities. Your turn will come. Reunion Secretary (General) is Miss Elizabath Theophilus, Women's Christian College Staff (39–41).

OFFICE WORK AND INDIVIDUAL CONTACTS:

Tuesday mornings from 10–12 o'clock a small group of friends of the College, Association officers, and old students have been helping the Secretary with the work of the Alumnae Office. Correspondence keeps us busy. But we should like to be busier still! If you have not written to us recently, we hope you will soon. We should like to hear from you. And if you are coming to Madras, call at College, as many old students do, and let us see you. We have a Guest Book now just for visiting old students. Come and sign it!

In addition to our correspondence with individual old students, we have been making a card file of all alumnae. A neighbour, Mrs. Garth Baumgarten, has just completed the file of old students and club members. Our thanks go out to her for many hours of work on our behalf. Without her help the making of the file and the circularising of the classes would have been much more difficult.

As the year 1952–53 ends, the Secretary wishes to express her gratitude to ALL who have worked for the Association during her term of office. To those who will carry on in the year ahead she wishes every blessing. 'Bound together by the unseen chain of love' we look confidently into the future.

MARY ROSE JEEVANANDAM,

Secretary, Alumnae Association.

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THE ALWAYE CLUB

Seated (Left to right): Mrs M. Oommen; Mrs T. T. Abraham; Mrs M. John; Mrs A. Ittyerah; Mrs S. Daniel; Miss M. Benjamin; Miss M. Joseph.

Standing (Left to right): Mrs M. Matthew; Mrs S. Thommen; Miss K. Matthew; Miss M. Kuruvilla; Miss A. Mathen; Mrs Ammini (nee A. Oommen).

DAUGHTERS OF OLD STUDENTS. (See opposite)

Daughters of Old Students now in College

Front Row (kneeling) *left to right :*

Rebecca Kuruvilla, daughter of Grace Jacob (née Mathai), 1934
Sara Joseph, ,, ,, Mary Idichandy, 1924
M. S. Rachel, ,, ,, Karuna Vetlamannickam, 1932
P. David, ,, ,, Damayanthi Baliah, 1936
Indukumari Enoch, ,, ,, Eva Joshi, 1926
Manorama Chandran, ,, ,, Christobel Watsa, 1928
Ruby Solomon, ,, ,, Chandra Theophilus, 1931

Second Row, left to right :

Vimala David, daughter of Alleluia Gnanamuthu, 1921
L. Abraham, ,, ,, Anna Thomas, 1925
Annie Philip (Staff) ,, ,, Sosa Oommen, 1920
Aley Nora Thomas, ,, ,, Rachel Thomas, 1921
Mary Jacob (Staff) ,, ,, Susan Ittyerah, 1924
Anjala Manasseh, ,, ,, D. Srinivasan 1926
Pauline Arputhanathan ,, ,, Rani Joseph, 1918
Mavis Saroja, ,, ,, Meenakshi Augustine, 1928
Ranjini Raju, ,, ,, Sunandam Paul, 1927

Third Row, left to right :

Anna Jacob, daughter of Sosa Zachariah, 1929
Kamala Mathew, ,, ,, Mariam Isaac, 1929
Vimala Azariah, ,, ,, Eben David, 1929
Suganthi David, ,, ,, Alleluia Gnanamuthu, 1921
Lalitha Asirvatham, ,, ,, Leela Doraiswamy, 1933
Anna Oommen, ,, ,, Grace Thomas, 1933
Gita Joseph, ,, ,, Sara Zachariah, 1921

Not in the picture :

Padmini Aaron, daughter of Grace Azariah, 1929
Nalini Elisha, ,, ,, Premabai Joshi, 1922
Sara Joseph, ,, ,, Sara Zachariah, 1921
Elizabeth M. Paul, ,, ,, Anna Job, 1927
Patricia Samuel, ,, ,, Kamalam Solomon, 1924
Anna Vareed, ,, ,, Anna Mammen, 1924

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES

1946

CORRESPONDENT ?

Mercy Appadurai (Inter) now Mrs Chandrasekharan, writes from 'Chandrothyam', Nazareth, that she has two children, Mohandoss (aged 5) and Vijaya Balakhar (2 years.)

Linnet Arangaden (B.A.) is now teaching at Moothedath High School, Taliparamlea, N. Malabar, where her address is c/o J. A. Arangaden, 'Flora Dell.'

Blossom Bonnell (B.A.) is Mrs S. P. Chelladurai, of 58 Bishop Road, Puthur, Tiruchi, and she has been Assistant Teaching Mistress at St Philomena's Girls' High School, Cantonment, Tiruchi.

Elizabeth Cherian (B.A.), now Mrs Thomas J. Kunnenkeril, lives with her small son Jacob at 25 Dhanraj Mahah, Apollo Bunder, Bombay, where she is busy at home.

Mabel Cornelius (B.A.) is a teacher at Keyes High School, Secunderabad, and lives at 33 Wright Road, Bolarum. She finished her training at St Christopher's in History and Economics.

Sarojini Devaraj (B.A.) is a teacher at Hird High School, Narasaraopet, Guntur District.

Elizabeth Eapen (B.A.), now Mrs Verghese, lives at 4 De Monte Street, San Thome, Madras, and says her job is 'House keeping !' for her three babies, Babu, aged 5, Omana 2½, and Ashok, 6 months.

C. M. Sarala Devi Elisha writes that she is House Surgeon at Christian Medical College Hospital, Vellore.

Rhadke Shanta Ganesh (Inter.) is Mrs S. Patwardhan. Her address is B.M.S.S. Sugar Factory, 'Shreepur' District, Sholapur. She says she is happy about our regional clubs and is doing some social work in the nearby villages. She has two children, Hemachandra aged 4½ and Shaskikala, now about 2.

Susan P. George (Int) is now Mrs Susan James, c/o James Verghese, Esq., 9/1 Fifth Street, Sowrashtranagar, Kodambakkam, Madras. Her husband is teaching in Loyola. She has a little son, George, aged 7 months.

T. L. Godavari (B Sc.) is Mrs S. Godavari Kamalanathan, and has a daughter Uma, aged 1. Her address is Coimbatore —— and she too says she would like to contact old students and belong to a regional club.

Mary A. Isaac (B.A.) is Mrs A. M. Jacob, and has a son Isaac, just over 1½ years old. Her address is c/o A. M. Jacob, Esq., O.S. (A.W.M.) Rifle Factory, Khapur, Nawabgunj P. O., 24 Parganas.

K. Jeyalakshmi (B.A.) is Mrs Jeyalakshmi Prakasa Rao and is living in Mylapore, Madras, at 39 East Mada Street, with her husband and small Rajalakshmi (about 6 months). After she left W.C.C. she did B.Sc. Hons. in Botany at Presidency College, was for three years a lecturer in Botany in Patna Women's College, took her B.T. from St. Christopher's and *then* got married.

P. Kamaladevi Amma is Physics Demonstrator at St. Agnes College, Mangalore. After doing Inter at W.C.C. she finished her B.Sc. in 1948.

N. Krishnabai (Int.) lives at 1/34 Mint Street, Madras 3, and is a graduate teacher at Pachaiyappa's College, where she finished her B.Sc. in March 1949. She did her B.T. in 1951.

Mary Kuruvilla (B.A.), Mrs George Alexander, writes from Allahabad, where they live at C.A.T.C., Bamrauli, with their 2½ year old daughter Mary Elizabeth.

R. Lakshmi (B.A.), now Mrs Lakshmi Padmanabhan, c/o V. C. Padmanabhan, N. E. Railway, Gorakhpur, U. P., writes that her present occupation is 'What else ! Wife, mother and housewife ! for she has twin sons, Achutha and Ananda, aged 1½ ! In spite of her busyness she offers to send us news from U.P. and is enthusiastic about the college clubs.

Rani Lamech (Inter.) is Mrs S.C. Dharmaraj, 6A, Travellers Bungalow Road, Chingleput.

Chachy Cutty Mathew (Int.), now Mrs K. A. Isaac, is a Lecturer at Fatima Matha National College, Quilon, U.S.T.C.

C. P. Molly Kutty (Molly Philip) Int., has been teaching at C.M.S. College, Kottayam, U.S.T.C.

M. Neelambal (B.Sc.), now Neela Srikanteswaran, passed M.A. Economics in 1949 and M.Litt. in 1952. She wrote from 'Muthukumar' 1, Sait Colony, Egmore, Madras, in February, saying she was Assistant Lecturer in Queen Mary's College, Madras, but 'might settle down in Ceylon'. She wants to be in touch with the W.C.C. Clubs in Ceylon.

Rachel Philip (B.A.), now Mrs K. M. Chacko, can be reached c/o Capt. K. M. Chacko. D. Platoon, 602 A.S.C. Coy (A.D.) c/o 50 APO New Delhi, where she says her occupation is 'home management' of her two children Geeta, aged 3½ and Mathen, 1½.

Alice Pithavadian (B.A.) now Mrs Lalitha Joseph, has two children, Padmini now 5, and Joseph, 2. She gives her address c/o Dr. H. A. Sataya Joseph, M.B.B.S., Thuckalay, U.S.T.C.

Jaya Ramasami (Inter.), now Jaya Surya Narayan, Lak Aveuue, Calcutta, has two sons, S. Jairaj (5½) and S. Anand (2½) and wants to join the Calcutta club.

S. Rukmani (Int.), now Mrs Gopalan, lives at 109 Melamayyar Road, Chingleput, and is Radio Supervisor of State Broadcasting, with a business address of Peters Road, Madras 6.

Hannah Sarojni Samuel (B.A.) is Mrs S. Francis Rajanayagam. When she wrote us last February she was Mistress of St. John's Girls' High School, Nazareth, but expected to move to Palamcottah in two months time, and perhaps take up work there, where her husband is employed in the Sub Court.

Premalatha Shantappa (B.Sc.) says she is enjoying her work at Christopher's where she is teaching Home Science since her exciting year in the States.

Mary Violet Siromani (B.A.), Mrs Joseph, has three children, Jayakumar (7½), Vasanthakumar (6½), and Prabavathy (3½) and her husband is employed in the B & C Mills. They live at No. 8 Carnbuck Club, Family Quarters, Perambur Barrack Road, Madras 12.

Janaki Tucker (B.Sc.), now Mrs S. V. S. Paul, is Home Science Mistress at St George's Homes, Ketti, Nilgiris, and has two children, Rabindranath (5) and Ranee (4). She is "anxious to join a regional W.C.C. Club."

H. L. Vimala (Int.), now Mrs Vimala Subba Rao, lives at "Pangal House," Mannagudde, Mangalore, with her two children, Anuradha (6½) and Ramananca (5).

1947

CORRESPONDENT ?

Gladys Aaron (Int.) is Mrs J. L. Pavamani of Cannanore, where she is busy tending her three children, Maleeha (4½), Anuradha (3) and Anand (1½).

Saramma Abraham (B.A.) is Mrs K. Kurien, c/o K. Kurien, Esq., Orient Paper Mill Ltd., Brajrajragar, Orissa. She has a young son Asoka, aged 3½.

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Doris Amanna (B.A.) c/o Mrs O. T. Amanna, near B. M. Seminary, Balmatta, Mangalore 1, is a teacher in the B. E. M. School, Kasaragod, S.K.

Christie Amirtham is School Assistant at Government Training School for Women, Dindigul, and lives at 36 Kemp's Town, Trichinopoly.

Amelia Arthur (B.A.) is Mrs Sugunavathi Amelia Pandian, of 57 Old Town, Vellore.

Catherine A. P. Devanesan (B.A.) is Mrs Desikan, 1 Vadamalai Pillai St., Vepery, Madras. She did her B.T. at St. Christopher's. She has two children, Vijaya Mallika (2 years 8 months) and Suresh Chandran (7 months).

Rammiamani Duraisamy (B.A.) is a teacher and lives at 11 Peria Palli St., Mylapore, Madras 4.

G. Indira Gopalan (Int.) is Technical Assistant, Planning Commission Library, New Delhi, where she lives at 22/c Baird Road, She did her M.Sc. in Physical Anthropology at Delhi University and took her diploma in Library Science in 1922. She wants to affiliate with the Delhi college club.

Anjali Sen Gupta (B.A.) is a journalist, and lives at 11 Ramaswami St., Madras 17.

Lily Immanuel (Int.) is a medical student at Vellore.

Rebecca Jacob (Int.), now Mrs. Kurien, of 5 Station Road, Meenambakkam, Madras, is a medical student in her last year.

Susila Kamalam Joseph (B.Sc.) did her B.T. at St Christopher's and joined St Agnes College, Mangalore, as Lecturer in Household Arts in June 1951.

Anna Korah (B.Sc.), now Mrs Abraham, Padinjarekara, Kottayam, U.S.T.C., is mother of Satish, aged 5.

K. Malathi (Int), Mrs Malathi M. Nair, says 'We have a family of M's'. . . husband is V. Madhavan, and children are Malini and Madhavi, aged 5½ and 2½. They live at Trivandrum, where he is employed at A.I.R. as Programme Executive.

Mary Mathew (B.A.), now Mrs M. M. Thomas, is the proud mother of four children, Rohiney 6½, Babu 5, Matthew 2½, and Thomas 1 year. Her husband has recently been transferred to Assam (he is a captain in the Army), and her last address was c/o A. V. Mathew, Esq., Advocate, 'Aneheril', Kottayam, U.S.T.-C.

Susheela Moses (B.A.) is doing her final M.B. and B.S. year at Andhra Medical College, Maharanipet, Vizagapatam. where she lives in the Women's Hostel.

V. Nirmala (B.A.) is Mrs K. P. Jayaram now, and gets her mail c/o Mr Jayaram, Suptd. Power, C.T.S's. Office, V. T. Bombay 1. They have a son, Ashok, aged 3.

Susanna Oomen (B.A.) is Mrs K. C. Thomas, and her husband is in the Commercial Dept., J.H.C.T., Alwaye.

Sinapoo Parker (Int.) is in her last year as a medical student at Christian Medical College, Vellore.

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K. K. Radhalakshmi (B.Sc.) lives at 6, Ram Moi Road, Bhawanipore, Calcutta, 25. She writes us that she took her Diploma S.S.A. at the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay, and is now engaged in Voluntary Social service.

Pankajam Rajagopalan (B.A.) is now Mrs Raghavachari, lives at 2 Chithrakulam North Street, Mylapore, Madras, and has one child, Vatsala, aged 2.

Oliva Hemalatha Rathnam (Int.) is Mrs N. V. Thomas. Her husband in Flt. Lt., and they live at No. 3 G.T.S. I.A.F., Jalahalli, Hospital Town West, via Bangalore.

Sarasvathi (Int.) is now Dr A. Sarasvathi, M.B.B.S., c/o A. Rajagopal Mudali, Venketagiri Town, Nellore District. She finished her M.B.B.S. examination in December 1952, and is doing a year as House Surgeon.

Mona Sundari Sargunam (B.A.), now Mrs M. S. Veerasamy, writes that she did her B.T. in 1948 at St Christopher's, and taught for a few months in the Government High School, Coimbatore, and in the London Mission High School for a year. She now gets her mail c/o Sri P. I. Veerasamy, B.A., B.L., Sub-Magistrate, Tenkasi.

Hannah Sathianadhan (B.A.) now Mrs H. S. Ponnaiya, has a baby girl, Iris Mary, born August 18, 1952. She writes: "I am trying to talk and understand Telugu and Urdu, as these parts are purely Telugu Districts." "These parts" are Nakrikal, Nalgonda District, Hyderabad, where her husband is Inspector, Central Excise. She was Physics Demonstrator at W.C.C. 1947–'49.

P. N. Savitri (B.Sc.), now Mrs K. N Apparoo, is teaching at Mattanchary Girls' High School, and now lives at Thamaraparambil House, near Water Tank, Fort Cochin. She has one child, Santakumari (10 months).

G. Susheela (Int.), Mrs Vijayaraghavan, wrote to us just after Christmas, when her youngest child, Gopal, was just 12 days old! She has two other children, Balaji Srinivas, aged 6, and Kasturi, aged 3. Her address is 70 Jew Street, Rasthaspet, Poona.

K. Saramma Varki, (Int.) is House Surgeon in Christian Medical College Hospital, Vellore, from February 1952.

Ananthakani Velliah (B.A.) is teaching in St. Mary's Girls' High School, Sawyerpuram, via Tuticorin.

1948

Ida Flos Bonnell (Int.), now Mrs E. I Rajendran, gets her mail c/o The Veterinary Surgeon, Jayankondacholapuram, Trichinopoly District.

T. Baby Chandy (B.A.) is Mrs. Thomas now. Her address is c/o V. C. Thomas, General Manager, Supersoles, P.O. 175, Hyderabad, Dn., and has one child, Sarona.

Lalitha Charles (Int.) is Mrs Manuel. She lives at 40 B Mir Madan Ali Street, Mount Road, Madras 2, and is a Free Lance Journalist. She took a three-year course in Journalism when she left W.C.C. for Burma. She has a little daughter, Linda Naline, aged just over 2.

'Let the word of Christ dwell in you richly in all wisdom.—Col. 3: 16

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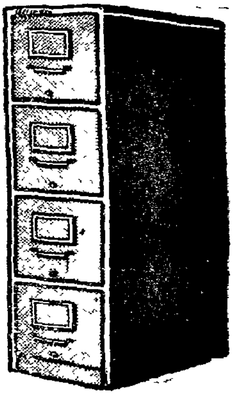

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Mary Kurupaimalar Chelliah is teaching at Good Shepherd Convent, Kandy.

Kularany Chinniah was doing her Diploma Course in Education at the University of Ceylon in 1952-53. Her address is No. 20 Norris Avenue, Borella, Ceylon.

Vijaykumari Daniel (B.A.) is Mrs Rajaratnam of 191 Gandhinagar, Adayar, Madras 20.

Sarojini Dorairaj finished her fourth year M.B.B.S in December 1952, and is now House Surgeon at Vellore Christian Medical College.

Kokila Gnanamuthu (B.A.), now Mrs Rajaiah, lives at 29 Peter's Road, Royapettah, with her two children, Prabhakar, aged nearly 4, and Rhenuka, not quite 2½. Her husband is Sales Engineer with Caltex.

Sarala Gurushanta told us last November that she was to be married in December, but we haven't had word of her new name or location. When last heard from she lived at 9/0 Mission Road, Bangalore 2, and was lecturer in Chemistry at Maharani's College there. Prior to that she was on the staff at Vellore Medical College.

Annamma Jacob (Int.) is Nursing Superintendent at Christian Medical College Hospital, Vellore. She spent 1947-49 in Canada taking a B.Sc. in Nursing (Hospital Adminstration) at MacGill University, Montreal.

Helen Jacob is lecturer at Lady Doak College, Madura.

Bella Florence James (B.A.) is teaching at Scott Christian College, Nagercoil, where she lives in the Women's Hostel.

Helen James is on the staff at Visalakshi College, Udumalpet (B.A.)

Grace Jothi John (B.A.) is Mistress at St Joseph's Girls' High School, Golden Rock, Trichinopoly, Her permanent address is c/o J. A. Neill, Aravenu P.O., Nilgiris.

D. Jumna Bai (B.A.) now Mrs Madhav, is housekeeping at 177 Constable Road, Perambur, Madras. She has a baby girl a year old.

Arunathathy Kanagathungam (Int.) has been doing Final Honours in Psychology at Madras Christian College, Tambaram, and when last heard from (November, '52) she hoped shortly to return to Ceylon and work in the field of her specialization.

Sugunabai Koilpillai (B.A.), now Mrs Joseph, has two children, Surender age 3½ and Malliga two. She lives at 1 Kappalspolu Chetty Street (Up stairs), Washermanpet, Madras.

Lalitha Kudva (Int.) is Mrs Shenoi. She is addressed c/o the District Superintendent of Police, Vijawada, Krishna District. Her two children are Vijay, 3½ and Vinod, 10 months.

Annamma Kurien (B.A.) is Mrs Philip. She has a little daughter, Elizabeth, aged 4½, and is addressed c/o Philip Jacob, Inspector of Central Excise, Bellary P.O., S. Kanara.

M. N. Malathi (B.Sc.) lives at 5 Raghaviah Road, Thyagarayanagar, Madras 17, and is Demonstrator in the Household Arts Department, Queen Mary's College, Madras.

Sivapoonanamathy Muthucumaroe (Int.) has been doing History Honours at Ceylon University, where she lived at Obeyesekere Hall, Peredeniya.

Sundaribai Elizabeth Paul (B.A.) is Science Assistant at Monahan Girls' High School, Madras 14. She did her B.T. at St. Christopher's and has worked for sometime in St. Mary's High School, Salem and the London Mission English School.

Chandra Piljain (B.A.) is teaching at St. Aloysius Girls' High School, Dharapuram, Coimbatore District.

Sara Poonen (B.A.) is living at "Mangalam", Thodupuzha, U.S.T.C.

C. P. Radha (Int.) is studying at Madras Medical College, and lives at "Romola" 44 Spur Tank Road, Egmore, Madras.

Hannah Baukisundri Rajammal (Int.), now Mrs Vedamanikkam, lives at 34 A, Varadarajalu Naidu Road, Egmore, Madras.

Yogambhal Rajaratnam (Int.) wrote us in November that she "was about to join an English School as a staff member." She lives at 23 Wyman Road, Jaffna, Ceylon.

Sivalogamany Subaramanian (B.A.), now Mrs V. Chelliah, is teaching in the Holy Family Convent, Jaffna, and lives at 39, Kandy Road, Chundikuli, Jaffna.

Ed.—Wanted Class Correspondence Secretaries for each of the classes from 1917 to 1951. Applicants, please contact the Alumnae Secretary: Elizabeth Theophilus.

Correspondence Secretaries for the class of 1951–'52. where are you? We would like to get news of your class.

BIRTHS:—

To S. Janaki (B.A. 1950), Mrs Narasimhan, a son in November 1952.
To Anna Cheriyan (B.A. 1950), Mrs Verghese, a daughter, in April 1952.
To Rajeswari Baghyanathan (Int. 1948), Mrs Sumenum, a son.
To Saramma Jacob (B.A. 1949) a son, in September 1952.
To Susie Kurien, in November 1952, a son.
To Vijaya Daniel (B.Sc. 1948), Mrs Rajaratnam, a daughter, in July 1953.
To Rachel Simon (B.A. 1950), Mrs George Thomas, a daughter, in April 1953.
To Chinnamma Cherian, a son.
To Leelamani Esau John, née George, a daughter.
To Lily Grub, a daughter.
To Bali Sargundas, née Santiago, a daughter.

MARRIAGES :—

Soma Verghese to George Oommen, on Jan. 11th 1953.
Lalitha Thomas to Dr John Selvaraj Moses.
Zuleika Cassim to Hajee Jafer Sait on Dec. 13th '52.
Adela Balraj to Kamalesan Sundaresan on May 27th.
Christina Sarojini Dorairaj to John Christtudas on May 27th '53.
S. Rajalakshmi to Capt. V. Jayaraman.
Sara Poonen to Ninan Varughese on May 25th.
Daivany Nayagam to S. Daivamani on May 15th.
Kathleen Ganapathi to Samuel Srinivasagam on May 27th.
Beulah Thomas to Mr Emerson on April 29th.
Sosamma Zachariah to Mr. Mathai on May 3rd.
Anna Ninan to T. K. Thomas on May 11th.
Evangeline Joseph to Ponraj Daniel on April 27th.
Rachel Cherian to Mathew Abraham on May 3rd.
Mary Kurien to Mr Mathew on May 14th.
Molly Thomas to Stephen Korah on April 26th.
Kamala Ramaswamy to Paul Vedanayagam 22–9–'52.
Ranjitham Baukiam to Mr C. Diamond—1–10–'52.

Susan Varughese to John Koshy—Oct. '52.
Jotheeswari to Mr Chellasamy—27-11-'52.
Neela to S. Srikanteswaran—30-10-'52.
Susy Eapen to Mr Thomas—8-1-'53.

RECORDS OF DISTINCTION IN HIGHER STUDIES :

Ratna Arulanandam (B.Sc. '47) Ph.D. in Bio-Chemistry at the Medical School of North-western University, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

Kalyani Menon (B.A. '37) Mathematics M.A. at Delhi University, 1st class; 1st in the University.

Sarojini Devavaram (B.A. '51)
Ahalya Souri (B.A. '51)
}1st batch of Psychology Honours graduates of Madras University.

AWARD OF SCHOLARSHIPS FOR HIGHER STUDIES ABROAD :

Miss Susy P. Tharakan, at the National Research Laboratory, Delhi, has been offered a Part-time Staff, Part-time Studentship ('53-'54) at Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania.

Dr Anna Zachariah (B.A. '32), Women's Christian College staff, has been awarded by the American Association of University Women, a study grant for research at the University of California. She has also been awarded a Fulbright Travel Grant.

Miss Hilmi Philips (B.Sc. '51) has been given a Scholarship for higher studies in England.

Rachel Simon (B.A. '50), Mrs George Thomas, has been given an instructorship in the Sunnyside Public School System, U. S. A.

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The First Five Year Plan

[The purpose of this analysis is to help the general reader with a few simple facts about economic planning. It is, therefore, certainly not meant for the research student who loves 'high-level' discussion. The figures furnished in this article have been taken from the Planning Commission's summary of the First Five Year Plan.]

The essence of planning is rationalisation of economic life. The idea of 'laissez faire' and unplanned economy has, during the last forty years, given place to State Control and Planning. In Russia, Planning has meant a thorough-going socialisation of all the means of production, but in countries like the U.S.A. and Great Britain, private enterprise is allowed, subject to state control and planning. Therefore, all planned economies do not automatically propose elimination of private enterprise, except where it is found to be definitely prejudicial to the interests of the nation.

A clear understanding of this important subject, viz., 'Economic Planning', can be had by studying it under the following headings:—

Part A—The need for planning in India.

Part B—The Plan.

(1) The Problem of Development.
(2) Assessment of Resources.
(3) The Five Year Plan in Outline.
(4) Programmes of Development.

Part A—The need for planning in India.

The National Planning Committee appointed by the Congress in 1938, defines National planning as the 'technical co-ordination, by disinterested experts, of consumption, production, investment, trade and income—distribution, in accordance with the social objectives laid down by bodies representative of the nation. Such planning is not only to be considered from the point of view of economics and the raising of the standard of living but must include cultural and spiritual values and the human side of life.'

The need for planning in India arose mainly from the problems of transition from War to Peace, some of the problems being the demobilisation crisis which involved the task of providing jobs for about two million Indians, reconverting Indian industries to a peace-time basis, disposals, changes in shipping position because of the opening up of markets which were closed during the war, high prices and costs, the damage to civilian health and comforts expressed in mal-nutrition, semi-starvation, squalor and want. Later, rehabilitation of displaced persons after the partition of the country, became an additional problem.

The history of planning in India reveals some important landmarks, such as the Bombay Plan formulated by the leading industrialists of India, the Visvesvaraya Plan in 1934, post-war plans of the old government from 1944, the appointing of the National Planning Committee in 1938 under the chairmanship of Pandit Nehru, the Gandhian Plan and the People's Plan. So the idea of planning in India is not new.

Part B—The Plan.

(1) The Problem of Development.

The plan aims at increased production of goods and services through a more effective and balanced utilisation of the material, capital and human resources of the country, reduction of inequalities of income, wealth and oppportunity, and a higher standard of living for the people.

The objective of Planning in India is to double per capita incomes as early as possible, taking into account the following three factors :—

(*a*) The rate of growth of population. During the last ten years, the population of India has grown at the rate of 1¼% or five millions per annum. The rate, it is assumed, will be allowed unchecked for the next two or three generations.

(*b*) The relationship between investment and output. This is very complex because the ratio between the two factors can never be 1 : 1 but something like 3 : 1 even in some of the industrially advanced countries—i.e., a unit increase in total output will not automatically result from one unit of additional investment, but requires 3 or 3½ times as much in terms of additions to capital stock.

(*c*) The proportion of the additional national output which can be 'ploughed back'

into investment every year. Unless this proportion is increased progressively, per capita incomes cannot be increased. Taking the present level of our national income, viz., Rs. 9,000 crores, we find that only 5% is available for reinvestment, while the rest is used for consumption.

According to the Plan, starting from 1951–52, we can double per capita incomes in about 27 years, that is, by 1977, if two important conditions are fulfilled—(i) the rate of saving as a proportion of that national income must go up from 5% in 1950–51 to 20% by 1967–68; and (ii) after 1967–68, the annual rate of investment must be maintained at the high level of 20% of national income for ten years.*

The dependence of the plan on savings can be explained as follows:—

The aim of the plan is — Doubling per capita incomes.

This can be done by — Increasing National Income.

This can be done by — Increasing production of commodities and services.

This can be done by — Increasing investment.

This can be done by — Increasing SAVINGS, both public and private

So we may say that 'saving' is the Pivot on which the whole plan turns.

We classify Standard of Living, in our country, into four levels—the Poverty Standard, the Minimum Income Standard, the Comfort Standard of the lower and upper middle classes, and the luxury standard. When incomes of people are doubled over the next few quinquenniums, our country will no longer have the poverty standard, and the lowest possible standard of living will be the minimum income standard which will ensure to the people the necessities of life and a few comforts conducive to efficiency.

(2) *Assessment of Resources*

The Five Year Plan involves an outlay on development, by public authorities of Rs. 2,069 crores over the period 1951–56. The following are the resources likely to be available to the central and state governments for financing the Plan.

(i) Public savings from
(*a*) current revenues
(*b*) railways } Rs. 738 crores.

(ii) Private savings absorbed through:
(*a*) loans from the public
(*b*) small savings and other unfunded debt
(*c*) deposits, funds and other miscellaneous sources } Rs. 520 crores.

(iii) External assistance—already received from the International Bank, the U. S. A., Canada, Australia, etc., Rs. 156 crores.

(iv) Additional measures of internal taxation and borrowing.

(v) Deficit financing, i.e., injecting additional purchasing power into the economic system. One amount of sterling releases likely to be available in this 5-year period, viz., Rs. 290 crores, can be regarded as the safe upper limit to deficit financing.

3. *The Five Year Plan in Outline*

	Rs. crores
Agriculture and community development ...	361
Irrigation ...	168
Multipurpose irrigation and power projects ...	266
Power ...	127
Transport and communications	497
Industry ...	173
Social Services ...	340
Rehabilitation ...	85
Others ...	52
	2,069

4. *Programmes of Development*

There are separate programmes drawn up for various spheres such as for agriculture, irrigation and power, cottage and small-scale industries, industry and communications, social services and employment.

Conclusion:

India's biggest problem is food and therefore this Five Year Plan properly places its primary emphasis on increased agricultural production. India's huge and rapidly growing population has often suffered from a shortage of food, and her history has recorded many famines. This Plan has boldly set out to meet this challenge and we can be sure that by 1956 our country can raise enough food to support the increasing population, and at a higher dietary level.

S. SAMUEL.

Summary of Treasurer's Account, April 1st 1951—April 1952

Alumnae Life Membership Account

Receipts	Rs	A	P	Payments	Rs	A	P
By Balance on 31-3-51 ...	1,000	0	0	Transferred to A. A. Current Account ...	1,113	13	6
Membership Fees ...	870	0	0	By Balance in P.O. Savings bank on 31-3-52 ...	756	2	6
	1,870	0	0		1,870	0	0

A.A. Current Account

	Rs.	A.	P		Rs.	A.	P.
To Balance ...	Nil			Folder Files ...	10	2	6
Transferred from L.M. Acct. ...	1,113	13	6	Printing charges—*Sunflower* ...	675	0	0
Annual Subscription ...	225	8	0	Tip to Peon for bringing *Sunflower* ...	0	4	0
By Advertisement ...	469	0	0	Postage—Mr. David ...	0	8	3
By Sale of *Sunflower* ...	1	0	0	A. A. Secretary—postage and stationery ...	114	14	0
Interest on Securities ...	67	0	0	Rivett Prize ...	9	14	6
By sale of *Sunflower* to College.	127	8	0	Light refreshments (A. A. day).	5	12	0
Donations ...	115	0	0	Alumnae Dinner ...	112	8	0
				Printing charges—letterheads and notices ...	18	0	0
				Printing charges—letter pads and cards ...	15	8	0
				Printing charges—cards ...	6	0	0
				News letter ...	60	15	0
				Coon Scholarship ...	90	0	0
				Stationery ...	2	2	6
				Sunflower—Editor ...	14	0	0
				Postage & Folio charges—Bank.	11	0	0
				Postage & stationery ...	6	12	6
				Bank commission ...	0	12	0
				By balance with Mercantile Bank on 31-3-52 ...	964	12	3
	2,118	13	6		2,118	13	6

Coon Scholarship Fund

Receipts	Rs	A	P	Payments	Rs	A	P
To Balance on 31-3-51 ...	900	0	0	National Savings Certificates ...	900	0	0

Rivett Fund

	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
To Balance on 31-3-51 ...	500	0	0	National Savings Certificates ...	500	0	0

Nursery School Fund

	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
By Balance on 31-3-51 ...	2,390	3	5	School expenses ...	3,861	10	11
By Contributions ...	402	5	9	Play Expenses ...	160	7	9
From College Play ...	4,135	7	9	By balance with Mercantile Bank			
Fee receipts (June-March) ...	129	0	0	on 31-3-52 ...	3,556	12	6
Teaching Grant ...	912	12	0	On hand ...	390	13	9
	7,969	12	11		7,969	12	11

College Maintenance and Endowment Fund

	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
By donation from old students...	87	0	0	By balance with Mercantile Bank			
By gifts from clubs ...	75	0	0	on 30-3-52 ...	162	0	0
	162	0	0		162	0	0

Examined and found correct on 26-7-52.

(Signed) K. GOPALAKRISNA RAO
Chartered Accountant and Auditor

(Signed) S. THOMAS,
Treasurer.

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